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INTERNATIONAL

ALIYEV GREETES VISITING DIPLOMATS

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 9 Jun 82 p 1

[Information Item: "Reception in the CC of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan"]

[Excerpts] On 7 June the Candidate Member of the Politburo of the CC CPSU and First Secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan G. A. Aliyev received the heads of diplomatic legations accredited to the Soviet Union who were making a tourist trip in our republic.

Warmly greeting the guests on behalf of the CC of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan and the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers of the republic, G. A. Aliyev wished them a pleasant stay on Azerbaijani soil and expressed his pleasure at the arrival of the foreign diplomats. We look upon this visit, he said, as a display of the great interest of the states represented by you in the life of the peoples of our country, including Soviet Azerbaijan, we sincerely welcome this interest, and we are prepared to do everything so that you will come to know our region and its rich history better and acquaint yourselves with the republic's achievements in socialist and communist construction.

The formation of the USSR, G. A. Aliyev emphasized, was a truly enormous achievement. For the first time in the history of civilized mankind a multinational socialist state was created which united on the basis of equal rights all of the peoples inhabiting the country, and granted them, including the Azerbaijani people, complete sovereignty.

G. A. Aliyev continued that Soviet people were very concerned about the preservation of peace. Workers and kolkhoz workers, and everybody with whom you have occasion to come into contact asks that the Central Committee of the CPSU, and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev personally, be told to protect peace even more strongly and to ensure peaceful conditions for life. Everyone of us is aware of the fact that everything that has been achieved since the war has been achieved under peaceful conditions. Our party, the Soviet state, and L. I. Brezhnev are conducting a consistent peace-loving foreign policy aimed at the establishment of the principles of the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, mutually advantageous cooperation, and a strengthening of the security of all countries. The peace program for the 1980's which was advanced by L. I. Brezhnev at the 26th Party Congress, and

our country's subsequent peace initiatives have been met with complete understanding and full approval by all progressive forces. However, they are being opposed by reactionary circles which are aggravating international tensions, striving to heat up the arms race and unleash a new war, and pushing the world toward a nuclear catastrophe. But a feeling of optimism gets the upper hand with us; we believe that the forces which are standing guard over peace and security and which comprises the majority will be victorious, and that every people and every state will be able to carry out its plans in peace. This is indicated by the powerful anti-war movement which has developed in Europe and in the western hemisphere.

In Azerbaijan, as in our entire country, there is not a single person who is a supporter of war. Our party's foreign policy which was proclaimed by the Peace Decree and founded by the founder of the Soviet state V. I. Lenin remains unchanged. The principles of peaceful coexistence, mutually advantageous cooperation, and non-intervention in internal affairs are, as in the past, basic in our country's foreign policy. We want mutual understanding and friendship with all states, and we are making maximum efforts to live in peace.

Every union republic takes active part in the foreign political and economic actions of the state, G. A. Aliyev said. Speaking about the republic's multilateral relations with other countries in economic, scientific and technical, and cultural cooperation, he noted that it is a most important task to make use of these relations for the successful realization of our state's peace-loving policy and for strengthening the friendship and mutual understanding of peoples. For this reason, we place a high value upon your stay in Azerbaijan and upon our meeting and would like people in your countries to have more and a better knowledge of real socialism. We, adherents of our ideology and of our state system, of socialist society, know about the advantages of our way of life, but it is necessary for the truth to be known abroad about our country and its achievements. Unfortunately, the anti-Soviet and anti-communist campaign which has been begun in a number of capitalist countries distorts our reality. But the democracy about which they so much like to talk in the West requires objectivity and an informed public. Only truthful and objective information can foster the growth of mutual understanding and cooperation and the strengthening of the peace and security of the peoples. And this is also one of the important tasks of diplomatic missions.

In conclusion Comrade Aliyev expressed his confidence that the stay by the foreign diplomats in Soviet Azerbaijan and their personal acquaintance with the life and achievements of the Azerbaijani people would add to their ideas about the Soviet Union and real socialism, and would help to strengthen the cooperation and friendship of the USSR and the peoples of their countries. He wished the guests health, happiness, and success in carrying out their

important, honorable, and difficult mission in the interests of peace and security of all of the peoples of the planet.

G. A. Aliyev replied to the questions of the foreign diplomats.

On behalf of the heads of the diplomatic missions their senior member, the Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar in the Soviet Union Frederick Randriamamundzi expressed his gratitude for the warm reception, and noted that such an impressive visit by foreign diplomats proved their great interest in Soviet Azerbaijan. The question of peace is one of the most acute problems troubling mankind, and we share your optimistic feelings and mood and hope that peace will be preserved and strengthened. We value the Soviet Union's policy aimed at the defense of peace, welcome the peace initiatives of the Soviet leadership, and we shall inform our governments of your peace-loving efforts. Our meetings and impressions in Azerbaijan will help us to better know and understand the Soviet people, and to perform our mission better. We are grateful to the Soviet leadership, to President Leonid Brezhnev, and to the leaders of your republic for this visit which has given us the opportunity of becoming better acquainted with you.

The discussion was participated in by the Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Azerbaijan SSR K. A. Khalilov, the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Azerbaijan SSR G. N. Seidov, the Secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan G. A. Gasanov, the Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Azerbaijan SSR F. G. Akhmedov, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Azerbaijan SSR T. A. Tairova, and a Member of the Board and Chief of the Protocol Section of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs D. S. Nikiforov.

2959

CSO: 1830/379

INTERNATIONAL

PARTICIPANTS IN TIKHONOV-FILIPOV TALKS IN MOSCOW LISTED

PM280929 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jun 82 p 1

[TASS report: "On Official Visit"]

[Text] On 21 June talks began in the Kremlin between N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and G. Filipov, member of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, who is in the USSR on an official friendly visit.

The heads of government of the two countries exchanged information on progress in fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 12th BCP Congress.

A central place at the talks was occupied by questions of further expanding and intensifying all-around cooperation between the USSR and Bulgaria. Profound satisfaction was unanimously expressed at the dynamic development of fraternal Soviet-Bulgarian relations on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism in full accordance with the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual aid. The exceptionally important significance was stressed of the regular meetings between L.I. Brezhnev and T. Zhivkov, which determine the fundamental avenues and specific tasks of the development and improvement of relations between the two countries, including for the long term.

N.A. Tikhonov and G. Filipov noted that the expansion of economic ties and the constant buildup of trade turnover, the extensive development of production cooperation, including within the context of the general scheme for specialization and sharing in the material production sphere between the USSR and Bulgaria through 1990, promote the solution in both countries of important economic tasks and the improvement of the prosperity of the Soviet and Bulgarian peoples.

In discussing international problems the sides noted that the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Bulgaria firmly and consistently advocate the curbing of the arms race, disarmament and the elimination of the threat of nuclear war. G. Filipov said that the Bulgarian leadership and all Bulgarian people warmly support the Soviet peace initiatives. The proposals put forward by L.I. Brezhnev in his message to the UN General Assembly Second Special Session on Disarmament are of historic significance.

The talks were held in a cordial atmosphere and a spirit of full mutual understanding.

Taking part in the talks were:

On the Soviet side: N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; S.A. Skachkov, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; N.I. Ryzhkov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan; V.F. Maltsev, USSR first deputy foreign minister; N.D. Komarov, first deputy minister of foreign trade; and V.F. Grubaykov, USSR Foreign Ministry section chief.

On the Bulgarian side: A. Lukanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers; K. Zarev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee; V. Tsanov, member of the Council of Ministers Bureau and minister of transport; G. Pankov, minister of the chemical industry; T. Chakurov, minister of machine building and electronics; K. Khristov, minister of foreign trade; D. Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR; and M. Ivanov, first deputy foreign minister.

The talks will be continued.

CSO: 1807/116

INTERNATIONAL

REPORTAGE ON 12TH YUGOSLAV PARTY CONGRESS

Problems Facing Congress

PM051215 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jun 82 p 4

[Article by V. Sharov, correspondent: "The Driving Force. 12th LCY Congress Opens in Belgrade"]

[Text] The 12th LCY Congress starts work 26 June. Delegates and visitors--party and revolution veterans, combatants in the war of national liberation, production leaders and envoys from social organizations--have traveled from all over the country to Belgrade, which is decked with the state tricolor and the Red Party flag, to take part in Communists' Supreme Forum. Representatives are here from numerous communist, workers, socialist and social democratic parties and progressive movements.

The CPSU delegation headed by V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, was warmly welcomed to Belgrade yesterday.

Thanks to the LCY's activities and the working people's efforts, Yugoslavia has achieved appreciable results in social and economic development in the 4 years since the 11th congress. The country's national economic potential has been strengthened, the annual increase in the global social product and industrial production averaged 4.5 percent and 6.2 percent respectively, dozens of major projects were commissioned, particularly in metallurgy, power engineering and the aluminum industry.

The work of wiping out the foreign trade balance of payments deficit made steady progress. In trade with the developed capitalist states it fell from \$3.4 billion to \$1.4 billion. It is rightly regarded as a major social achievement here that around 1.3 million working people were given jobs in 1978-1981. In the period between the congresses health care and the people's education have been improved and the social security system has been developed.

At the same time, however, the present forum of Yugoslav communists is being convened at a time when, as was pointed out during the report-and-election campaign--especially at republic congresses and provincial party conferences--the country is running into serious difficulties.

The press is citing figures indicating a falloff in the rate of economic development and the increase in labor productivity, and a reduction in the population's real income. There is a lack of coordination between republics and autonomous provinces, as a result of which a number of areas are becoming economically isolated and the role of the unified Yugoslav market is being weakened. The repayment of foreign debts is a heavy burden on the economy. Among the main reasons given here for Yugoslavia's economic difficulties are the unfavorable situation on the world market and internal factors such as disproportions in the national economy and the failure to take sufficient account of and make use of the country's existing resources and material and technical potential. A specific program of measures to stabilize the economy is expected from the 12th LCY Congress.

In their preparations for the congress, communists noted with satisfaction the fruitfulness of Soviet-Yugoslav relations. They are firmly based on complete mutual respect for the principles contained in the 1955 Belgrade declaration and subsequent documents adopted at the highest level. Economic, scientific and technical cooperation between our countries is now broad in scope. It continues to gather momentum, helped no doubt by its equal and mutually advantageous nature. In the last 5 years Soviet-Yugoslav trade has increased by 150 percent compared with the preceding 5-year-plan period to reach \$18 billion. It topped \$6.6 billion last year.

Questions relating to consolidating the LCY's leading role in society and improving its performance are also sure to be the focus of attention of the Yugoslav Communists' Supreme Forum. By virtue of its glorious revolutionary past and its active search for ways of solving urgent problems the LCY has won high prestige among the masses. This is reflected in the growth of its membership, which now stands at more than 2.1 million.

Since the last congress steps have been taken to consolidate and intensify the work of LCY primary organizations and increase their role in the life of the party and the country. There are now more than 65,600 primary organizations. They operate in every main labor collective, maintaining the LCY's links with the working masses.

The LCY has performed its role as the vanguard and driving force of Yugoslav society in the drive against negative tendencies which contravene the party's program and rules. Republic congresses and provincial party conferences called for a determined and uncompromising drive against any attempt to undermine the LCY's unity. "Ideological, political and organizational unity of action by the LCY in accordance with the principles of democratic centralism is the main prerequisite for the exercise of the LCY's leading role in society," states the 12th party congress draft resolution entitled "The Role and Tasks of the LCY in the Struggle To Develop Socialist Self-Management and Ensure the Country's Material and Technical Progress."

The complexity of the tasks which the LCY has been working to solve since the 11th congress made it necessary for it to improve its ideological work, above all party members' entire ideological and political training. In the last 4 years more than 128,000 students have received training in 1,838 political schools. Almost a quarter of a million people have graduated from youth,

trade union and other political schools. Around 500,000 party members attended various seminars. Courses have been run for communists in the armed forces.

Cases of tolerance of and indulgence toward ideological enemies and of formalism in the organization of communists' studies were criticized during the report-and-election campaign. Confidence was expressed that the 12th LCY Congress decisions will serve as a stimulus to the improvement of the party's political education work.

The Yugoslav Communists' Supreme Forum will discuss topical problems relating to the country's development and determine the LCY's next tasks in the building of socialism.

Dragosavac Report

PM051251 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jun 82 p 4

[Unnamed PRAVDA and TASS correspondents report: "In the Vanguard of the Working People"]

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Jun--Today the 12th LCY Congress began work here. Over 1,500 delegates representing the party organizations of Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia, Bosnia and Hercegovina, Macedonia and Montenegro and also the Yugoslav People's Army gathered in the festively arrayed hall of the Sava Palace of Congresses. They are veterans of the party and revolution, heroes of the people's liberation struggle, leading workers, figures of culture and science and servicemen of the Yugoslav People's Army. They will analyze the results of the country's socioeconomic development and the party's activity since the previous congress and outline the tasks of socialist building for the forthcoming period.

The congress was opened by D. Dragosavac, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. The delegates and guests welcomed with applause the CPSU delegation headed by V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the delegations from the other communist and workers parties, socialist and social democratic parties and national liberation and other progressive movements.

The congress working organs were elected and the agenda was approved.

D. Dragosavac delivered a report at the congress entitled "The LCY's Struggle for the All-Round Progress of a Socialist, Self-Managing and Nonaligned Yugoslavia."

Comrade D. Dragosavac's Report

Our forum, the speaker said, will comprehensively analyze the entire path traveled between the two congresses and will note the undoubted successes we have achieved in material and social development. At the same time the congress will reveal our shortcomings and errors and indicate the means, forms,

paths and prospects for the solution of the problems now facing our society and on this basis will determine the communists' tasks and duties.

The position of the workers, of each working person, has altered radically, the report says. Their role has increased in the solution of questions of society's life. The equal rights, fraternity, and unity of Yugoslavia's peoples and ethnic groups have been assured. This gain of our people's liberation war is constantly strengthening and growing.

The SFRY's independent, equal position in the world and its nonaligned policy are strengthening. The LCY is developing its relations with other communist and workers parties and liberation and democratic movements in the world on the basis of equal cooperation. Yugoslavia's economy is becoming increasingly involved in international economic processes. Together with other countries, Yugoslavia is in the front ranks of the struggle for a new international economic order.

In just a few decades of struggle and strenuous efforts on the part of the working class and all working people, socialist Yugoslavia has achieved great qualitative changes in the development of the country's production forces and its system of socialist self-management. Further socioeconomic development is linked with the need to eliminate the causes of the difficulties facing us. That requires organized activity by all social forces.

Speaking of the development of the country's national economy, the speaker said that the average annual growth of the social product was 4.5 percent, and 4.7 percent in the public sector. Industry had developed most dynamically. Today Yugoslav industry is producing an increasingly varied and high-quality range of output which satisfies the requirements of not only the domestic but also the world market.

At the same time agricultural growth rates are still low. If we take 1976 and 1977 as a reference point, the average annual agricultural production growth rates over the past 4 years have been only 0.6 percent. Here growth in the public sector was 3.1 percent and in the private sector 0.3 percent.

The public sector of the economy, which is the motive force of material development and production relations, now represents 86 percent of the country's global social product.

From 1978 through 1981 the rate at which employment increased among the country's population was 3.6 percent. The results in this field are impressive, although the problem of unemployment in Yugoslavia remains acute.

Major progress has been achieved in the postwar period in the social policy sphere and in improving citizens' living standards. This trend has been continued in the period between congresses, but the rates at which living standards have improved have slowed substantially, particularly in the past 2 years.

Socioeconomic development in the period between congresses, D. Dragosavac continued, has been accompanied by very grave difficulties. During the pre-congress preparations the situation in the economy was subjected to a keen critical analysis. The Commission of Federal Social Councils on Problems of Economic Stabilization prepared the "Basic Avenues of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization." To resolve specific questions of economic stabilization it is essential to elaborate the necessary steps and implement them as soon as possible and to undertake resolute actions in all spheres of reproduction. This is a single process requiring persistent activity by the working people, the LCY and all socialist forces of Yugoslav society.

[PM051253] We have great untapped internal reserves and potential. From 1978 through 1981, labor productivity in the public sector of the economy rose by an average of 1.2 percent a year while the average annual increase in the social product in the public sector was 4.7 percent. This shows that the proportion of the increase in output secured by raising labor productivity is less than 25 percent. In terms of labor productivity growth we lag considerably behind the industrially developed Western countries. That is why trade relations with them have always been structured to our country's detriment.

Capital investments in agriculture have failed to accord with the declared principle of the priority of this sector's development. The proportion of capital investments in this sphere has been cut back considerably.

One substantial and long-term component of stable economic and social development is the Yugoslav's all-around inclusion in the international division of labor. However, problems in the foreign trade sphere have been aggravated almost to the limit. For a long time our exports' share in overall world trade volume has been falling. On the other hand, imports of energy, raw materials, semifinished goods, equipment and technology have been constantly increasing. As a result, there has been an increase in the deficit in the country's balance of payments and balance of trade, and with it an increase in foreign debts. All this is powerfully restricting the country's economic development. In 1981 foreign debts totaled \$20.1 billion.

In this period between congresses, the development of socialist self-management relations encountered great problems and difficulties. A grave disruption of equilibrium has occurred in the sphere of economic and commodity-money relationships. Current and long-term economic policy has been slow to adapt to changes in the international division of labor requiring an increase in the level of intensive economic management.

The LCY and the other forces of society, the speaker continued, have not been resolute enough in implementing the key tasks of the development of socioeconomic relations on the basis of socialist self-management and in overcoming major socioeconomic problems and contradictions. This has given rise to a serious slowing down of the process of the implementation of the provisions of the Constitution and law on pooled labor. The LCY has not been able everywhere to rise above individual local interests to see the long-term class interests of the working class and all working people in the sphere of pooled forces on this basis. The LCY must be persistent and consistent in the struggle for the full assertion of the working class' leading role.

The joint economic policy and social plans of the federation, republics, provinces and communes must be aimed at strengthening the unified Yugoslav market. It is essential to organize and resolutely develop social planning on the foundations of self-management.

The political activity of the LCY as the leading ideological and political force of society is expressed in practice in the work of its members in political and public organizations, primarily in the Socialist Alliance and trade unions, the League of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia, and others. Without all-round, organized work by all these organizations there can be no developed democracy.

Ideological trends alien to self-management and socialism, particularly nationalism, D. Dragosavac continued, have recently been markedly disseminated. They have even penetrated the LCY and the milieu of some leaders, as was the case in Kosovo. These ideological trends can exist in our country only as a result of the weakness of the socialist ideological front. Here it should be stressed that the bearers of alien ideological theories--from clerics of various stripes to nationalists--direct their main assault on the equality, fraternity and unity of our nations and ethnic groups.

Substantial importance for the struggle on the ideological front attaches to the situation in the LCY and its ability to resolve ideological problems and to be the main protagonist in public criticism and the organized ideological struggle. Our revolution has not been an easy one and is not easy now. Many of its elements have not been resolved in the best way. However, particular major or minor errors have not been decisive for the course of the revolution and its outcome.

Recently the mass media and journalism have been displaying trends which oppose themselves to the LCY's policy and cast doubt on our revolution's gains. This attests to the weakening of the LCY's ideological struggle. The communists in the mass media bear special responsibility for the implementation of the LCY's policy.

We emphasize with full justification that we have basically resolved the nationalities question. However, nationalism, particularly recently, has been manifested in various spheres of life. Hostile activity in the period between the two congresses has been manifested particularly in the course of the well-known counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo in March-April last year. Acting in an organized, clandestine manner, the enemy was able for a long time to carry out the ideological indoctrination of part of the intelligentsia and students and school children and to introduce ferment and uncertainties into their consciousness.

[PM051255] Speaking of the situation in Kosovo, the speaker noted that certain results have been achieved in stabilizing the situation in this province. It is mainly political means which are being used for the stabilization process.

He noted that definite results have been achieved in enhancing the LCY's role in the Yugoslav system and in specific actions to resolve urgent social tasks. The unity of the LCY and the equality, fraternity and unity of our nations and ethnic groups remain the most important condition and guarantee of the consolidation of Yugoslavia as a sovereign and independent and nonaligned country equal in its relations with other states and with influence in the world today. I want to stress our unanimous view that relations within the LCY and its ideological-political and organizational unity and unity of action in the future should develop on the basis of the principles of democratic centralism.

In the period between the 11th and 12th congresses, the LCY admitted over 600,000 new members. In late 1981 the LCY numbered over 2 million members. The largest intake to the LCY has been from the ranks of young people.

The working class is the main force of socialist revolution and therefore, as J. Broz Tito frequently said, it is essential that the ranks of its vanguard--the LCY--consist largely of the direct producers of material values. The number of peasants in the LCY at present is insignificant: just 3.9 percent. It is falling constantly. The speaker stressed the need to improve work among the rural population.

D. Dragosavac then dwelt on questions of international relations and described Yugoslavia's foreign policy course.

In recent years, he said, we have witnessed an increasingly serious deterioration of the international situation. The LCY, the working class and the communists express serious concern in connection with the danger which again threatens mankind. The arms race is being intensified. The policy of many states is being influenced increasingly strongly by military and military-industrial factors. New hotbeds of international crises and clashes are emerging. The policy of the relaxation of international tension should be based on the interests of peace, freedom and the independence of all states, on noninterference and equal international cooperation, and on the principles of active peaceful coexistence.

At the same time the speaker asserted that "the reasons for the negative development of international relations lie above all in the desire of the great powers and blocs to expand the sphere of their influence and rule."

The speaker expressed himself in favor of a radical change in the existing international economic order and the creation of a new one. The struggle for new economic relations in the world, he said, is one of the main factors of the struggle to democratize international relations as a whole and secure lasting and stable peace throughout the world.

The struggle for peace and against the threat of man's destruction in a thermonuclear war is gaining the dimensions of a mass movement for peace. We support any realistic initiative which could lead to the halting or limitation of the arms race and the initiation of the disarmament process. In that sense we attach special significance to the UN General Assembly Second Special Session on Disarmament.

We advocate the integral and just solution of the Near East crisis on the basis of well-known principles. This crisis hinges on the Palestinian question. We vigorously denounce the present Israeli aggression against Lebanon. Flouting the principles of the UN Charter and the entire international community, Israel has undertaken a flagrant attack on a peace-loving country belonging to the United Nations and has violated its independence and territorial integrity. The aggression against Lebanon is at the same time an act of genocide against the Palestinian people.

The speaker further noted the great significance of the nonaligned movement in the struggle for peace and progressive changes to the existing international system of economic and political relations. It is struggling for peace and active peaceful coexistence and rejects all forms of political and economic domination in international relations. The speaker stated that it is essential to continue to strengthen the unity of the nonaligned countries. Disputes and conflicts between them not only harm the movement's unity and effectiveness. They are also aimed against the true interests of the nonaligned countries themselves.

The most recent period of history is in many ways important for world socialism. New heights have been scaled, new opportunities have been created and important experience and knowledge have been acquired. The ideas of socialism have met with even broader support. The influence of the organized socialist forces has discernibly expanded and intensified. The social practice of socialism has been enriched with varied content. This merges into a single common epoch-making trend which characterizes the development of socialism as a world process at the present stage.

[PM051257] On the basis of equal rights and the principles of international solidarity, the speaker said, the LCY is developing diverse and fruitful cooperation with the communist, socialist, and social democratic parties and with the liberation and other progressive and democratic movements in the world. The LCY must continue to build up its efforts to enrich and intensify this cooperation.

Since the 11th LCY Congress, Yugoslavia has pursued an active foreign policy. It has been aimed at the struggle for peace, the consolidation of the peoples' independence, mutual understanding and all-around equal cooperation with all countries irrespective of their social systems.

The SFRY and the LCY in the period under review paid great attention to bilateral cooperation and relations with the socialist countries. The further consolidation of cooperation in many fields was achieved. Progress was also noted in Yugoslavia's cooperation with the industrially developed Western countries.

Socialist nonaligned Yugoslavia occupied an important place in international relations. In the period since the death of J. Broz Tito the long-term nature of the foreign policy orientation of the LCY and the SFRY has been confirmed.

In conclusion D. Dragosavac said: The working class and all working people of Yugoslavia expect from the 12th congress clear answers to the reasons for the present difficulties. They expect the congress to confirm unwaveringly the readiness, ability and determination of the LCY--the leading and guiding force of society--to give all its efforts and energy to the solution of the problems which have lain on our shoulders today and to the solution of all problems for the sake of the historic goals of our socialist revolution.

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INTERNATIONAL

TENSION, OPPOSITION PERSIST IN POLAND DESPITE NORMALIZATION

Journalist Describes Tour of Poland

PM021031 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 13 Jun 82 p 5

[Part one of article by Valentin Chikin: "Spring Bridges. What We Discussed With Polish Comrades in Party Committees, at Plants and in the Countryside"]

[Text] Warsaw-Moscow--I recently returned from Poland. A group of lecturers--a party executive, a renowned steel smelter, a well-known literary critic, a specialist in international affairs and your correspondent--dear comrades, had received the opportunity to communicate directly with Polish workers and peasants, party activists and representatives of the intelligentsia and to convey the postcongress atmosphere in our country, the event-rich atmosphere of our jubilee year, and to share our successes and concerns. And, of course, to feel for ourselves the tense pulse of Polish life.

We toured up to 10 voivodships between the Narew and the Oder--reckon 1,000 km each--and had many meetings with a representative, interested and, I want to stress this, well-disposed audience; from morning to evening, an untold number of exhaustively frank talks in party offices, plant shops and rural cafes. Frequently the conversation began with the question: What do Soviet people think about our situation, about the Polish events, and ended with the request: Please impart your impressions of what you have seen and heard here.... I know from the editorial office's mail that our readers take a lively interest in these firsthand accounts. I shall try in these notes to sum up my impressions. First of all of vital work, national economic activity.

I have frequently crossed borders, very remote ones even, but I have never caught myself feeling such strained attention, as though you wanted to discern something in the calm gait of the people you meet in the semislumber of the railways halts flashing by, in the mundane bustle of the station, in the streets of Warsaw awash with greenery. That "something" is martial law--you want to look it in the face: What does it look like? Whom does it affect, and how? But it simply cannot be captured. It was imprinted in the image of three young men in uniform carrying submachineguns, butt uppermost, looking, unconcerned, at neckties in a store window on Marszalkowska Street. And on our route of a thousand kilometers we encountered only three

or four checkpoints and on these occasions our car--a sleek "Polonez"--merely slowed down and the guard at the barrier waved us on with monotonous gesture. I remember the streets still emptying by midnight, the handsome officers. On the television screen announcing the latest news, the courteous commissars saluting at the plants....

On my very first day I set off with Grigoriy Yakovlevich Gorban, a steel-worker from Azovstal, to the Warszawa Foundry to talk to the workers (the introduction of a twice-over hero sounded very fine in Polish: "Dwukrotny Bohater"--Grigoriy has indeed, like Hercules, risen to keep his word). With a reporter's eagerness I pounced on the commissar who was nearby--were not open-hearth furnaces unfamiliar to an officer? What were his functions? What were his powers?

We walked through the plant courtyard and Colonel Lukaszczyk took me by the elbow in a friendly fashion and explained with a smile. He is well acquainted with everything here. After the decree on martial law he had to work in earnest--"Solidarity" was running riot here, now it merely shouts from the walls occasionally. He is pleased with the way things have taken shape with the steel workers and with the plan and everything else. He does not have to intervene in the management of the facility although he has the right to oversee the enlistment of specialists. He takes part in all very important acts whereby the production facility's destiny is determined and maintains businesslike collaboration with the party committee. "I have never divided myself into a party member and an officer," Lukaszczyk notes. He is optimistic about the completion of his functions as commissar. Will it be soon? The colonel laughs and stops me: "My son did his set period of military service, but as you know his release has been delayed: He is always trying to find out: 'Pop, when will I finish?' 'You'll serve as long as the motherland needs you,' I say...It is still too early to talk of release."

Surely it is not too early?--Commissar Lukaszczyk came to mind somewhere in blue-eyed avgustow [significance of epithet uncertain]. You go to the window in the morning and are so sundrenched you have to screw up your eyes, the gardeners are digging peacefully in their front gardens, tall blondes with colorful handbags tap out a victorious march as they walk, a family automobile swished by with the smoke from a morning cigarette, and schoolboys' low-slung bicycles flash by--the advance of a peaceful day is inexorable. What need for martial law here, you think?

But during the day you open a newspaper: A titled provocateur has been caught redhanded; you take a look at the telex--a home-made bomb has been discovered, an underground printing works has been detected; you visit a committee--a propaganda worker friend has disconcerting news for you: You see--a leaflet, like the thousand they have just thrown on the fire, urging people "not to believe the authorities' sweet promises" and not to go to the May demonstration. The convulsions of the underground.... You are puzzled: Where is the therapeutic surgery of martial law? "We must not let ourselves be provoked"--that is the objective of the restraint displayed by the public order services.

In the days preceding May Day there was a feeling of particular tension. The church called people to prayer instead of the pre-May Day demonstration. Ladies in a state of exaltation rehearsed hysterical shows with adolescents. Stepping up their [radio] "voices," the conductors from the West stoked the hysteria. The party activists expected "excesses" on the proletarian holiday. But the artificially swollen abscess erupted later--on the 3d and the 13th. It erupted in antisocial escapades--the rowdy hooliganism of young men on the Warsaw streets, the arson of a hotel in Szczecin, an attack on a militia commandant's office in Gdansk, aggressive escapades elsewhere. On behalf of "Solidarity" some remnants were calling for a general strike....

Back in Moscow, in the editorial office, looking through urgent telegrams from Poland, I tried to find out how things were going there at the Warszawa Foundry. Here was a report. In the steel smelting shop unknown people had turned on the siren, but the incident had been disposed of within minutes. About 30 people wearing "Solidarity" badges had gathered at the entrance and were waiting for disturbances but, realizing that the plant was working as usual, they scattered.

It was pleasant to hear the real meaning of the words on the workers' mouths: "No one will succeed in misleading us now. We will not follow anyone anywhere."

I imagine the cohesiveness and vigor needed from the party aktiv: And how many hairs this mundane victory cost the plant's veteran director and party committee secretary and the experienced fighter and commissar.

My meetings in the labor collectives definitely convinced me that martial law has been a decisive factor in the stabilization of all aspects of the life of Polish society. Above all in production. Without restoring calm and social discipline and resolutely nipping anarchy in the bud it would be impossible to set about introducing order in the national economy--that thought, that assessment was a key one in all our talks.

Economists are now summing up the sorry result of the crisis situation caused by the errors of the 70's and the destructive tornady caused by Solidarity. The national income last year dropped by something over 13 percent, foreign trade turnover fell by one-fifth, capital investments decreased by one-fourth, and labor productivity fell by 16 percent while average wages leaped 25 percent with a considerable reduction in goods and services available. It has been calculated that the miners' strikes, for instance, accounted for a loss of \$0.5 billion.

We were sometimes asked in auditoriums: Are Soviet people feeling the effect of the "Reagan sanctions?" Having then ascertained the essence of the principles and Soviet practice of foreign economic ties, people imparted their pained thoughts on the lessons taught by their Western partners. The channels for raw-material and technical replacements are closed--whole sectors are backsliding, a number of enterprises are threatened with shut-down and it is difficult for the economy to take breath. And if "positive symptoms" have emerged in the first quarter then it is thanks to some

supreme efforts and the fraternal aid of the USSR and the socialist countries. We frequently heard the most ardent expressions of thanks everywhere--from the Central Committee offices to the [party study] corners in shops.

The most popular term in Polish economists' vocabulary today is perhaps "reorientation." This term or, if you like, thesis or slogan, is used to define the way of overcoming the crisis. The reorientation process is resolutely emphasizing the consolidation of economic cooperation within CEMA, the widespread emergence of Polish output onto the markets of the fraternal countries and the minimization of the influence of the capitalist economy's market upheavals. All this makes it possible to make active use of spare industrial capacities, to tackle vigorously the completion of construction projects already under way and to expand cooperation ties.

Of course, our interlocutors said, all this is not taking place automatically, and is not being achieved simply by turning the wheel; far more complex efforts are required and it is not only a case of the precision of calculations but also of psychology. As yet even the very concept of "reorientation" is being discussed and disputed. ZYCIE WARSAWY, for instance, has recently voiced "a few comments on the subject of reorientation" consisting entirely of doubts and reservations and it reduced them to the cautious conclusion: "Reorientation must be limited in time and scale" and must not be elevated "to the rank of a main factor." S. Dlugosz, one of the leaders of the State Planning Commission, also disputes "reorientation" but it is the actual term which displeases him. We should not be speaking of reorientation but of the restoration of Poland's partnership status and equal ties with the CEMA countries. As if entering into polemics with those "advocates of limits" from ZYCIE WARSAWY, S. Dlugosz convincingly proves that "the Polish economy's integration with the CEMA countries' economies is to a considerably greater degree than before not only a political choice but something dictated by economic interests."

Jozef Makara, the director of a plant in Bialystok, a unique bridge-building yard, put it to me in even more specific terms when he showed me the new structures gleaming against a background of fresh greenery: "With our partners from the Soviet Union we are constantly building bridges in both the literal and figurative sense of the words: We are displaying good-quality work with excellent design solutions and reliable guarantees. Everyone is convinced that our bridges will stand forever. With every passing year we are receiving increasingly interesting and even unique orders. And we are developing a good reputation on the European market...."

All of us who constituted the group of lecturers were in various cities far from Warsaw when the PZPR Central Committee plenum, which discussed questions of introducing economic reform and strengthening the principles of social justice, opened. We had the opportunity to experience people's freshest, most direct reaction. They were all interested. But there were also many "blind spots" in their ideas.

I remember meticulous questioning at the chip board plant in Suwalki. People were scrutinizing the basic principles of the reform from every angle. What was "self-financing" and "self-management?" They asked

questions: Had legislative and economic mechanisms been developed capable of safeguarding the enterprise against a rash step or selfish decision? How would the reform influence labor productivity growth, production quality and wages formation?...

The principle of the fuller utilization of reserves of initiative was approved, but they wanted to know how the structure of self-management would take shape, whether it would always be constructive or whether it would not end up opposed to the authorities and the administration.

In setting out this succession of questions our interlocutors were in solidarity with the party plenum's position: Reform is a serious test for all of us. We must prepare people better for an understanding of its essence.

In directing reform toward the constructive reorganization of the economy, the party is emphasizing particularly clearly its duty to defend society's material living conditions. Next in line is the implementation of wages reform, the adoption of a program of housing construction through the end of the decade, and the elaboration of a comprehensive food program. It also defends the principles of social policy and control measures preventing the excessive enrichment of individuals and a great discrepancy between the upper and lower limits of the population's monetary incomes, ensuring a compensatory increase in the living wage and the sensible formation of family budgets and teaching everyone to live in accordance with their labor. Incidentally, it is obvious even to a casual observer that here and there villas costing millions are being erected--and that is so even with the present prices and with the rationing system.

In a situation between long-term prosperity and today's acute need, when good principles need to be tended and nurtured daily, the social commissions at enterprises play a particularly important role, as indeed the plenum noted. Half of the time that I spent with Gorban among the Warsaw Foundry's steel smelters was taken up with talk about the social commission. Grigoriy Yakovlevich [Gorban] even expressed gratification: "If you are beginning to work out how to organize prosperity that means that your affairs are well in hand."

Indeed, the plan has been overfulfilled and the collective is concerned to form social backup services. Safety measures are being provided. The expensive process of clearing dust from the electric furnaces is being undertaken. The provision of public amenities and housing affairs are developing. Summer leisure is being considered.... In brief, an extensive social program has taken shape. I could not refrain from asking: "Have 'Solidarity's' demands been included in the program?" "You see," it was explained to me, "the working conditions, housing, leisure centers and children's camps have always been the concern of the trade unions. We have always considered that this must be done, built and procured. But 'Solidarity' considers that you only have to make a demand and hold the knife of strikes at people's throats: 'Give us it, or the plant will go out on strike.' But who is to do the giving? It is we who must do everything for ourselves."

In Bialystok, visiting the bridge builders, I saw a social program already at the stage of successful implementation. First the welders, who had looked in on a lecture, showed me the list of the next workers to be rehoused posted up for general discussion and then engineer Henryk Baniszewski, party committee Secretary Ryszard Laskowski and Director Jozef Makara showed me two beautifully constructed microrayons: One recently occupied, the other awaiting occupation. The appearance of the plant's housing development [sotsgorodok] was marred, it seemed to me, only by a newly constructed, ungainly church. "Is that your work too?" I said jestingly to the director who was glowing with pride. Makara grew gloomy and muttered: "They are keeping pace with us everywhere. Their construction and installation administration workers are ahead of ours...." Today the bridge builders have no more families waiting for kindergarten places. Soon there will be none in need of apartments. That means that prosperity depends on successful labor, on collective organization and on the ability to mobilize one's forces.

In the days preceding May Day I saw peasants zealously sowing this year's harvest on their allotments. Will it be abundant and a means of salvation? Minister J. Wojtecki, who is in charge of agriculture and the food industry, believes that the necessary purchases of 6 million tons of grain in the countryside would be perfectly feasible were it not for the hard choice: Grain or meat. The minister is worried by the reduction in the number of breeding animals, and the fall in the demand for young animals. What about the peasants? What worries them most? From what I heard of their talk it may be concluded: The land must be given what it has grown tired of waiting for and only then can rich fruit be expected from it.

To the surprise of their enemies, the state farms have displayed their vitality, playing a salutary role during the painful overstretching of the market and during other adverse symptoms to be observed in the individual farmer.

The Suwalki voivodship parish of (Vydpy) which I visited is probably not typical--there are nine state farms here on which half the peasants are employed. The state farms determine the entire production picture in the district. Now, under the impact of the reform, they have been united into a single firm with clear-cut specialization in stockraising. And, I was told by Stanislaw Sawicki, the parish party committee secretary, the individual sector would have felt very unsure of itself without the firm's assistance.

Yet the demagogues from "Solidarity" tried to turn the truth inside out. Last year, when their attacks on the renowned Glubczyce state farm in Opole voivodship lead by Zbigniew Michalek, now a secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, reached extremes, the state farm activists set out the facts countering the myths. An individual farmer in Glubczyce produces 127 kg of meat per hectare while the state farm produces 247 kg; the corresponding figures for milk are 430 kg and 674 kg respectively. An individual farmer works 23.7 hectares of land with one tractor while the state farm works 32.5 hectares. There are 40 people employed for every 100 hectares in the individual sector while on the state farm the figure is nine....

"Where is a peasant better off?" I asked Stanislaw Sawicki, "on the state farm or a private farm?" "The truth is," he replied, "that there are individual farmers who live very well if they have fertile land, large areas and grownup children; but many of them do not have enough. The life of state farm workers is smoother. Their incomes are not so impressive but they are stable and their work is easier--there are many mechanical devices and a convenient shift system. The question of housing and child care is resolved more simply for them. If they want to cultivate land they can have a private plot.... In short, almost no one leaves our state farms to become an individual farmer."

In an attempt to grope for the main thread of meaning linking all my impressions of my meetings in plants and villages and to single out the leitmotif of our talks, I inevitably arrive at one particular point--the vitality of the socialist core in the Polish economy, the irreversibility and primise of the really meaningful changes which have taken place in the national economy in a little over three decades. The pseudodemocratic ideals of the right-wing "Solidarity" forces turn out to have been built on sand. They have left only the marks of destruction and a severe political hangover in people's hearts. And that which was strong by virtue of its socialist nature is now becoming the bulwark of the entire normalization process.

But cannot everything be resolved more rapidly? The inspired expression "festina lente"--make haste slowly--is now current among the Poles. "That is our working slogan," our Polish comrades explained to us. "Perhaps we would like to resolve everything more rapidly. There are people who are pressing us and urging us on. But we must not hurry. We must not make even more mistakes in our haste. We must resolve things as well as possible, not as rapidly as possible."

Conclusion of Article

PM021223 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 15 Jun 82 p 3

[Part two of article by Valentin Chikin: "Spring Bridges. What We Discussed With Polish Comrades in Party Committees, at Plants and in the Countryside"]

[Text] Warsaw-Moscow--In the previous article we discussed daily bread, as the saying goes--labor and management organization. Just as constantly and, probably, with greater acuteness the conversation at our meetings turned to spiritual bread--ideals and principles, views and standpoints. Some practical people argue as follows: We in Poland suffer not from a shortage of theories but from a shortage of commodities, and that is what you should start with.... Life confirms the correctness of the standpoint: There is no dilemma between bread and principles, and you must not pose the question "either or," for both are necessary.

After 13 December the enemy, to use military language, regrouped his forces and thoroughly rearmed. Ideological saboteurs now no longer have to count on street bawlers and openly operating seats of counterrevolution; they must penetrate crevices of public consciousness, envelop in a poisonous cloud

people who have in any [way] been traumatized by the turn of events, and sow their black seeds in their minds and souls, provoking various "leaflet campaigns" and forming a "rejection front" and everything else.

Comrade Majka, leader of the PZPR Central Committee's newly formed information section, outlined for us the deeply echeloned system of sabotage centers from Scandinavia through West Europe to the United States. The old lie factories of the Radio Free Europe type are urgently modernizing their "Polish sections" and putting inveterate professionals of anticommunism like (Nayder) in charge of them; new specialist creations like "Polish News" or "Solidarity With 'Solidarity'" straightway spring up.

"Anti-Polish centers," our interlocutor remarked, "are not growing faster than toadstools, seeking to find their medium of influence, striving for qualitative reasoning, avoiding primitive anticommunism and elaborating in greater depth their topics designed for the intelligentsia and youth. Attempts are being made to re-create a new opposition."

It is precisely among the intelligentsia, the enemy reckons, that the ideological soil is softest. History has left many different traces here. The tenacity of the pro-Western orientation, the influence of extensive and sometimes chaotic culture-mongering contacts with the bourgeois world, and the more flexible world-outlook impact of the Church are making themselves felt. And the somber trace of "KOR people," "confederates" and other zealous advocates of anticommunism is quite fresh.

The (Nayders) also know the sensitive strings in the soul of the Polish intellectual on which they can now play their tune. Inspire, for example, a complex of wounded pride, of limited personal potential and free self-expression. Foist awareness of a special historical mission and, counting on vulnerability, bring about conflict with the rigorous circumstances of martial law and issue the provocative taunt: Will you really be a "servant of the regime" and do your creative work "beneath an umbrella of bayonets"? Some people do not hold out, isolate themselves from their own work and go into "internal emigration." And some people, you see, will announce in a proclamation the "struggle of the oppressed" and proclaim the absurd thesis that "the academic milieu must be the vanguard of all society...."

The young and compact Central Committee section makes a useful analysis of all subversive output and promptly informs the party aktiv through its own channels and makes practical recommendations. I asked the chief: Can we obtain a forecast of the enemy's ideological actions for the duration of our stay in Poland? With his shy, roundish smile Comrade Majka handed me two small pages of typewritten text like the radio saboteur-broadcasters' "creative request" [zayavka]. On our tour we saw for ourselves that the request was realized. Evaluating the section's useful assistance highly, incidentally, party activists locally confirmed that the forecasts were accurate and the deviations no more than 10 percent.

During our tour I did not have a chance to observe closely the milieu of the artistic intelligentsia. In our group this opportunity fell to Feliks Kuznetsov, the Moscow writer's leader. He shared his impressions and

intends to tell of this in the press. I had thorough contacts with my Polish journalist colleagues and saw them at work, at home and in discussions. At the crucial time this detachment of the intelligentsia found itself under heavy crossfire, everyone's ideological tempering was tested for special heat resistance, and far from everyone passed the test.

The position among journalists is a complex one. Before 13 December entire editorial boards cooperated with "Solidarity" and sided with the ideological enemy. The Polish Journalists Association also deviated from its tasks and principled positions. This was aided by the antiparty activity of its leader Bratkowski, who has now been expelled from the party....

I recall a long debate in Bialystok and the emotional face of Anna Markowa, who has devoted many years to work as a journalist. "I was an activist in the old Journalists Association," she said, "and a member of the main board. I participated in the work of the ill-starred congress, when the tone was set by people like Bratkowski. The picture of the congress struck me. Colleagues whom I had known for many years seemed to degenerate in 3 days. They became somehow possessed and rained down curses on the recent past, their own work and their own comrades. Behind this frenzy you could sense some artificiality and insincerity. It was as though people were seeking a new role for themselves and were in a hurry to join in a 'historic situation.' But perhaps they are new-style opportunists, I wondered.... I despise people who change their spots so easily...."

What of those who did not deviate from their party duty? They had to shoulder a desperately heavy burden.

One evening in Suwalki we gathered at the home of Marek Starozewski, who edits the local weekly KRAJOBRAZY. From the atmosphere of comradely ease and the independence and unanimity of the people gathered in the house it was clear that here, beside the chief editor, were not just colleagues and assistants but companions such as will remain, two or three of them together, on some anonymous height in the prosaic battle for the honor of the party and the motherland. Marek produced a sheet of paper--half the size of our page--with three columns of wide-set type and old-fashioned vignettes separating one article from another. "The prototype of our KRAJOBRAZY," the editor warmly punned [a play on words in Polish and Russian]. "The first printed organ in Suwalki after the closure of all editorial boards." The sheet had the air of a museum exhibit from the beginning of the century, but next to the masthead stood the date "8 January 1982." I was reminded of the situation in the first weeks of martial law, when 30 men were doing the work of 10,000 in television, for example.

"But is it easier to produce this fat weekly of yours?" I inquired. "It is not easy either, although the editorial board has been assembled. But the number of staff, as you yourself understand," Starczewski smiled, "certainly does not guarantee publicistic quality. And as for making things easier, you sometimes think it would be better if we weren't obstructed" [luchshe ne meshali by].

I was later to hear this phrase repeatedly.

The opposition is operating energetically among journalists, carrying out "explanatory" work. Editorial boards are being sent special "instructions" advising them "not to suffer pangs of conscience" and to write and act as though 13 December had not happened. The demands of the "instructions" are sweetened with flattering overtures and peppered with unambiguous threats. "Don't show in your materials that all is well in the country"--then "there will be no complaints" against you. And if you "glorify martial law" and want to "extend the circle of its supporters and admirers," you can be sure that you will "lose your good name." And don't be surprised that "at some time you will have to bear responsibility for this." The "instructors" have specific commissions: If you know that some teachers, writers, artistes or artists "refuse to cooperate," "don't do anything to change their standpoint," protest yourself, swear your refusal in the presence of witnesses, observe your colleagues and "document all instances of violations" of these instructions. If you earn well, get ready--help will be demanded of you....

Such blackmail unsettles some people--they turn in upon themselves, avoid social problems and start, as one of my interlocutors quipped, to "write about birds." "Psychological pressure" is employed against others.

The Polish publicist and writer Dionizy Sidorski, whose acquaintance I made in Bialystok, described how epigones of counterrevolution began badgering him when he "dared" in a frank reportage to put his fingers in the sores, as the saying goes. It began with them deciding to "do some work" with him.... One day in spring Dionizy received a letter from...an "internment center." Two acquaintances from half-forgotten meetings--Alina G. and Janina I.--recalled "wonderful moments," sent "cordial greetings" and regretted that they could not see each other--"how much time we have now for professional discussions and evening songs." Dionizy Sidorski and his editor Mieczyslaw Chaz had both long been attracted to that terra incognita--the places of internment cloaked in the myths of Western voices and the most fantastic conjectures of men-in-the-street. What is the condition of the internees? What do they do, think, want..." Gazeta Wspolczesna organized a business trip for Dionizy to Goldap, from where Alina and Janina had written. And then the barrier was raised for him.

He was struck by what he saw. This "center" was a rest home for cultural workers with the comforts of hotel rooms and crammed, incidentally, with gifts from abroad; and with the comfort of lunges and a library, a television room and a billiard room. With his very first steps he was deafened by a hysterical divine service which reminded him rather of a political prayer meeting with the participation of a Warsaw priest; the Leitmotif was being shouted out in heart-rending voices: "Solidarity's" leaders will dance on the ruins of the commune, and Kuron will administer the new order....

He was also perplexed by the fact that vehement overthrowers of the people's system--the wives of Kuron and Gwiazda, Mikolajska and Kowalska--attempted even here to organize their own counterrevolutionary university and to publish a bulletin of "Free Europe" news obtained with the help of transistors secreted in boudoirs.

The only thing that was not unexpected was the "talk" with old acquaintances. Alina had already managed to go home. And Janina attacked with a suspicious question: "On what grounds did they let you in here"? "As a journalist...." "I have nothing to say to a journalist; I would chat with a friend." Remembering this scene, Dionizy smiled through his bushy black moustache: "I'm not accustomed to having a split personality, and I had to take my leave."

Dionizy Sidorski described everything that he had seen and learned without any embellishment or omission. And he paid dearly for it. (Well, people are right to say that honest conduct is costly!). For several weeks certain people literally bombarded him with letters and phone calls to the editorial office, graffiti in his doorway and shouts at his back. Even Radio Free Europe drew attention to him--it suggested how to persecute a journalist who has overturned dramatic legends about the fate of internees.

Looking through the responses to his reportage which the author handed me, I formed a separate pile of letters beginning with the abusive epithets "horrible," "monstrous," "provocative"...and ending sometimes with "death sentences." I piled them up and thought: Dionizy is a great guy, though. He did not give in to outraged feelings and wisely saw an admission of defeat in the epigones' impotent spite. Alongside was a pile of letters from people thanking him for the honest lesson.

One of the distinctive features of martial law in Poland today is the individual and general, local and wide-ranging discussions. About economic reform, ideological principles, the fate of "Solidarity," ways to develop the youth movement.... Someone remarked that now even the values of a meeting is determined with regard to whether a debate got underway there. And yet a debate is valuable, the comrades try to convince each other, not in itself but for the practical result--concrete conclusions and actions. Although, of course, for the accuracy of a decision it is important to compare all shades of opinions. We participated in discussions of many complex questions of the socialist perspective, but a discussion about modern Polish youth struck me as all but the hardest.

Adults--politicians, educators, organizers--are now looking round anxiously: When did it happen, when did they "neglect" the young? Did it not start in rosy childhood, when the Church shared with the school the role of confidant and coach under the protection of parental unconcern? Did it not come with the revival of mercantilism and consumerism, when irresponsible promises of blessings gave rise to particular dependence: Give me a diploma, give me an easy job and a good wage, give me an apartment, give me comfort....? Was not everything exacerbated to the utmost at the moment when both multi-billion debts and petit bourgeois ideals suddenly fell into the pan of the scales--was it not at that moment that disappointed youth fell prey to counterrevolutionary provocateurs who incited them: You must make demands! Take the streets!....

"I have two grownup sons, and I see what is happening to young people," Anna Markowa said at the meeting in Bialystok. "They are infected with

plague and are prey to the demagoguery of werewolves. What is needed is new arguments, strong feelings and new heroes. The young generations must always be ennobled by high ideals and thoughts."

Incidentally, the experience of our komsomol and of various public education institutions particularly interested the audience which we addressed. I noted down many questions and requests for contacts. I remember a guy who stood up at a lecture in Suwalki, introduced himself as "Pliszka, activist of the Union of Socialist Youth," and asked: "How could the Lenin Komsomol help my union to reeducate the young?"

We had a long discussion about youth problems with Czeslawa Romanowska. She is a member of the PZPR Central Committee, a practical educator and "scout commander" in Augustow. She has an optimistic view of her charges-- "certain forms of social life, self-management and self-service are well developed." There were no out-and-out extremists in the opposition in Augustow, and there is no disintegration like the nationalistic effervescence of students in Cracow and the blasphemous sallies of fascistic snivelers in Gdansk. "But not even our youth was isolated from all the events of the past 2 years. Many problems of an ideological and spiritual nature arose. We are now awaiting party decisions on problems of the youth movement and awaiting a plenum. As a member of the Central Committee I participate in preparatory work."

We were told that the upcoming plenum will determine its attitude both to the party's previous decisions on youth questions and to the main standpoints of the youth organizations themselves and will consider a whole range of specific social problems. But this will be only the beginning of the very hard job of molding the new generations of builders of socialism.

...Festina lente--"make haste slowly" some people say, rightly cautious of chance decisions and wrong steps. Periculum in mora--"danger in delay," others recall, equally rightly concerned at the desperate determination of socialism's enemies to seize the initiative somewhere and to prevent somehow the speediest rebirth of people's Poland.

CSO: 1807/117

INTERNATIONAL

DEMICHEV ADDRESSES CULTURE INSTITUTE GRADUATES

PM071339 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jul 82 p 3

[TASS report: "With Specialists' Diplomas"]

[Text] It is the lofty duty of Soviet youth to be the party's loyal helpers in fulfilling the USSR food program adopted by the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum. This was spoken of by the participants in a ceremonial meeting of graduates of the Moscow State Institute of Culture and the Moskovskaya Oblast Cultural Enlightenment School who have expressed a desire to work in the countryside.

Parting words were addressed to the young specialists by hero of socialist labor V. Isayev, chairman of Moskovskaya Oblast's Gorkiy Kolkhoz; twice hero of the Soviet Union pilot cosmonaut of the USSR V. Gorbatko; the poet R. Rozhdestvenskiy, and others.

P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, spoke at the meeting. He described the important tasks which must be resolved by rural cultural institutions in the struggle to further improve the sociocultural conditions of life in the countryside today. Young specialists in cultural enlightenment work are called upon to make an important contribution to the fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee May plenum decisions and the tasks set in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report at the plenum. The speaker wished the graduates great successes in their future activity.

The participants in the meeting adopted an appeal to all graduates of cultural vuzes and schools to participate in the most active way in the food program's implementation. In response to our hearts' desire and the call of our komsomol conscience, responding in deeds to the concern of the party and state, the document says, we have decided to work in rural cultural institutions and we promise to prove that we have made this choice for a lifetime.

V.F. Shauro, chief of the CPSU Central Committee cultural section, took part in the meeting.

CSO: 1800/878

INTERNATIONAL

BRIEFS

SHEVARONADZE MEETS POLISH EDITOR--S. Wronski, member of the Polish State Council, chief editor of the journal NOWE DROGI and chairman of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society main board, has been visiting the Soviet Union at the invitation of the journal KOMMUNIST. The visitor has had meetings at the offices of the journal KOMMUNIST and of the Union of Soviet Friendship Societies. During a visit to the Georgian SSR he was received by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee. [Text] [PM060857 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jun 82 p 4]

SCIENCE COOPERATION TALKS WITH BULGARIA--On 22 June G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, received D. Davidov, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian State Committee for Science and Technical Progress. They discussed questions of the further development and deepening of scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and Bulgaria and also within the CEMA framework. [Text] [PM050953 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jun 82 p 4]

CSO: 1807/122

NATIONAL

DOLGIKH, USUBALIYEV AT KIRGHIZ CP PLENUM

PM121409 Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 26 Jun 82 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on Kirgiz CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] A routine Kirgiz CP Central Committee Plenum was held 25 June 1982.

The plenum discussed the question "The results of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum and the republic party organization's tasks arising from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report "On the USSR Food Program for the Period Through 1990 and Measures To Implement It."

A report was delivered by Comrade T.U. Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee.

Taking part in the discussion of the report were: Comrades R.S. Kulmatov, first secretary of Oshskiy Party Obkom; I. Orozaliyev, senior herdsman on No 113 stud farm in Talasskiy Rayon; K.M. Moldobayev, first secretary of Frunze Party Gorkom; A.M. Masaliyev, first secretary of Issyk-Kulskiy Party Obkom; K. Abdrayev, first secretary of Talasskiy Party Obkom; M. Sydykov, first secretary of Narynskiy Party Obkom; B. Kulov, first secretary of Keminskiy Party Raykom; Ya. Ya. Vakker, chairman of Trude Kolkhoz in Kantskiy Rayon; A. Savitakhunov, Kirgiz SSR minister of agriculture; B. Esenalyeva, machine operator on Tort-kul Kolkhoz in Tonskiy Rayon; N.F. Petenev, director of the M.V. Frunze agricultural machine-building plant; M. Imanaliyev, president of the Kirgiz SSR Academy of Sciences' A.N. Boyko, chairman of the Kirgiz SSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture; K. Tynaliyev, Kirgiz SSR minister of fruit and vegetable farming; A. Kozhomkulov, chief of the Kirgiz Main Administration of Water Resources Construction; and T.S. Aytbayev, first secretary of the Kirgiz Komsomol Central Committee.

A speech was delivered at the plenum by Comrade V.I. Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who was greeted warmly by those present.

A concluding address was delivered at the plenum by Comrade T.U. Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee.

The Kirgiz CP Central Committee Plenum adopted an appropriate resolution on the question discussed.

Kirgiz CP Central Committee and Kirgiz SSR Council of Ministers resolutions on fulfilling CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decisions on questions of developing the agroindustrial complex were also approved.

The plenum unanimously approved the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum and the provisions and conclusions contained in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report at the plenum, and adopted them for unswerving guidance and execution.

The Kirgiz CP Central Committee Plenum assured the Leninist CPSU Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, personally that the party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations, communists and all working people of the republic will apply the greatest possible efforts and energy and devote all their experience and knowledge to fulfilling the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum, will launch still more widely the socialist competition in honor of the glorious jubilee--the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation--and will make a worthy contribution to the implementation of the USSR's Food Program.

The plenum examined an organizational question.

The plenum relieved Comrade V.V. Rummyantsev of his duties as chief of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee Administrative Organs Section in connection with his reassignment.

The plenum appointed Comrade Z. Koshoyev chief of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee Administrative Organs Section.

The Kirgiz CP Central Committee Plenum finished work.

CSO: 1830/411

NATIONAL

DOLGIKH ADDRESSES KIRGIZ CP CENCOM PLENUM

PM120921 Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 26 Jun 82 pp 1-2

[Unattributed account of speech delivered by V.I. Dolgikh, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at 25 June Kirgiz CP Central Committee Plenum]

[Text] In his speech Comrade V.I. Dolgikh noted that the Kirgiz CP Central Committee Plenum is discussing a question of tremendous political and social significance. It is a question of how to mobilize more fully the efforts of the party organization and all working people in the republic to successfully fulfill the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum, increase food production, improve the efficiency of agriculture and ensure a worthy contribution by Kirgizia to this nationwide cause.

It is with great satisfaction, V.I. Dolgikh said, that I convey to the plenum participants and all Kirgizia's communists and working people cordial greetings and best wishes from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Leonid Il'ich, brilliantly exercising leadership of the party and state and constantly engaged in resolving the most important questions of domestic policy and of preserving and strengthening peace, devotes constant attention to the economic and social development of all the union republics, including Kirgizia, which has achieved tremendous progress in the fraternal family of Soviet peoples. Leonid Il'ich's visit to your republic in 1970 left a deep impression on its development.

The CPSU Central Committee May Plenum was a major, truly historic event in the life of the party and country. A central place was occupied in its work by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's pathbreaking report. The provisions and conclusions it contains are a further development of the party's agrarian policy at the present stage of communist building. They are aimed at the practical implementation of the 26th party congress's course of steadily increasing Soviet people's well-being.

The Food Program, elaborated on Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's initiative and approved by the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum, takes account of the present internal

and external conditions of our state's development. It is aimed at achieving important, interconnected goals--a reliable food supply for the country on the basis of its own resources and progress along the path of narrowing the gap between material, cultural and consumer conditions in the city and the countryside, which, as is known, is our program principle.

The party is concentrating attention on the main aspects of agrarian policy in the eighties. This means, above all, the implementation of broad system of measures to further develop the agroindustrial sector of the economy and strengthen its material and technical base. It also means concentrating forces and resources on a fundamental increase in the efficiency of agricultural production and on ensuring the comprehensive development of agriculture and associated sectors. And lastly it means improving the economic machinery, the management structure and the style and method of leadership.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report and the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum have been received by the entire party and the Soviet people with tremendous enthusiasm and approval. At present a businesslike discussion of the plenum's results is taking place throughout the country in party organizations and labor collectives, and practical measures are being outlined for implementing the decisions adopted. The Central Committee plenum materials have met with a wide response throughout the world and, first and foremost, in the socialist community countries.

The resolution of the food problem is an important integral part of the party's economic strategy. Its significance can hardly be overestimated.

In the period since the CPSU Central Committee March (1965) Plenum the party and people have done tremendous creative work. What are its main results? The main thing is that the country has begun to produce considerably more arable and livestock products. Average annual gross output of agricultural products increased from R82.8 billion in the 5-year plan period preceding the March plenum to R123.9 billion in the 10th Five-Year Plan. The average annual grain harvest, despite 3 unfavorable years, was 75 million tons higher, exceeding 205 million tons, while meat production increased 60 percent.

The increase in agricultural production has been achieved above all as a result of the strengthening of its material and technical base. Agricultural fixed production capital has been substantially renewed over these years, and reached R243 billion by the end of 1981, an increase of 270 percent compared with the 1965 level. Labor productivity on kolkhozes and sovkhozes increased 80 percent. The chemicalization of agricultural production and land reclamation have taken place at an accelerated rate.

Alongside the major transformations in agriculture, associated sectors have also been further developed. A number of new tractor and agricultural machine building plants have been built and more than half the enterprises in these sectors have been modernized. The production of machines and equipment for livestock raising and fodder production has been virtually reorganized, new capacities for the production of mineral fertilizers and other chemical agents have been commissioned and a mixed feed and microbiological industry and rural construction industry have been created. More than R380 billion

was invested in the development of agricultural production over the whole range of operations in 15 years (1966-1980), which is 250 percent more than in all the previous years of socialist building.

The results of this party policy can be clearly seen in your republic. Comrade T.U. Usubaliev's report gave an all-round analysis of the work done and set out in detail the results of agricultural development. It must be noted that Kirgizia has achieved substantial successes. The republic party organization has begun to devote more attention to the specialization and concentration of agricultural production, the strengthening of its material and technical base, the improvement of working and living conditions for rural workers and the improvement of organizational and political work in labor collectives. In the years since the CPSU Central Committee March (1965) Plenum average annual grain production in the republic has doubled, cotton production has increased one-third, vegetables and grape production 200-300 percent, milk and meat production 49-54 percent, and wool production 70 percent. These are good results. The yield of agricultural crops and livestock raising productivity have increased considerably.

The implementation of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee March (1965) Plenum made it possible to increase per capita consumption of food products in the country.

At the same time the party assesses what has been achieved realistically and sees certain difficulties in supplying the population with food. These difficulties are caused by a number of factors. One is the significant increase in the population's financial income. Whereas in 1965 only 4 percent of the population had a monthly income of more than R1,000 per family member, now more than half are at this level. As a result of the increase in Soviet people's purchasing power while prices for the main food products remain stable, there has been a sharp increase in demand for the most valuable food products. It is also necessary to take into account the increase in the country's total population and the simultaneous reduction in the number of rural dwellers, as well as the well-known changes in the development of subsidiary and personal plots.

Another factor is the insufficiently efficient utilization of reserves and of the opportunities offered by the mighty production potential which has been created in the countryside. Capital investment and material and technical resources channeled into agriculture are still not yielding the return which could be expected, and the productivity of the fields and livestock units is increasing only slowly. Agricultural production has not yet acquired the necessary stability and its degree of dependence on weather conditions is still high.

The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum take these factors into account. The decisions are aimed at the further development of the agroindustrial complex with a view to ensuring, in the shortest possible space of time, the reliable supply of all types of food to the population and a substantial improvement in the structure of Soviet people's diet. It is planned

in the 12th Five-Year Plan to increase average annual grain production to 250-255 million tons, meat production to 20-20.5 million tons and milk production to 104-106 million tons, and to significantly increase production of other agricultural products. Great intensive work lies ahead to achieve the targets set.

The elaboration of the correct program is important, but the decisive role in the attainment of the goals set belongs to practical work. This is a colossal task, and difficult work lies ahead. But it is not the first time the party has resolved such tasks.

The food question affects everyone, it is a nationwide cause. It was no accident that it was noted at the CPSU Central Committee Plenum that every republic, oblast and rayon, every sector of the national economy and all labor collectives are called upon to make the greatest possible contribution to resolving the food problem.

An important place in the implementation of the Food Program belongs to the Kirgiz SSR. Crucial, major tasks are set for the republic in the eighties and a significant increase in the production of agricultural output is envisaged.

The average annual output of products must increase as follows in the 12th Five-Year Plan as compared with the 10th; meat--31-38 percent, milk--19-20 percent, grain--11-17 percent, vegetables and fruit--50-60 percent, and grapes--80 percent.

At the CPSU Central Committee Plenum Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed particularly that the tasks set for increases in production of agricultural products in the eighties must be regarded as the minimum that must be achieved. This certainly applies to your republic party organization too.

The Food Program, while being long-term in nature, also includes urgent tasks. And its fulfillment must begin with these tasks, in order to secure the first results in increasing the production of agricultural products this year. This is a question of fundamental importance. We will resolve this task in the current year--we will create a base for the subsequent period and create confidence among the people in the successful fulfillment of the plenum decisions.

The main attention of party obkoms and raykoms, agricultural organs and workers on kolkhozes and sovkhoses in the republic must therefore be concentrated on the exemplary execution of all operations in arable farming and livestock raising and the elimination of existing shortcomings and bottlenecks. The weather has not been particularly kind to you this year. But this can only be confronted with energetic measures, more and more efforts and a creative approach to the task.

It is necessary to overcome laggardness in relation to last year's level in the production and procurement of--first and foremost--a number of livestock products. In the current year the average weight of cattle sold to the state has fallen. A considerable quantity of sheep have been sold at a low level of fatness.

A crucial, tense period has arrived in arable farming and in fruit growing and viticulture. The timely, high quality implementation of agrotechnical measures to tend the sowings and perennial plantations, the gathering of the harvest, fodder procurement and the storage and processing agricultural products now require daily attention and the full mobilization of the forces of party and soviet organizations and all workers in the agroindustrial complex. The Kirgiz party organization has considerable experience and many skilled cadres and will undoubtedly do everything possible to ensure the successful completion of the current agricultural year.

The efficiency of the entire agroindustrial complex depends largely on resolutely stepping up the struggle against losses of agricultural products and improving their storage, processing and sale. This is a major reserve, and a weighty return can be secured rapidly by utilizing it. Some work is being done in the republic in this direction, but the standard is still not up to the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum. Considerable losses occur in livestock raising, and also in the harvesting, transportation and storage of agricultural products. Fodder stores are being constructed only slowly. Only some 40 percent of cured hay is laid down in lined installations, as a result of which a significant proportion of it proves low in nutritional value.

The successful implementation of the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum decisions will be determined to a significant degree by the concentration of attention and resources on the main salients characterizing a particular region. What are these questions for Kirgizia? Considerable work is being done in this direction in the republic. The average annual yield in the 10th Five-Year Plan compared with the previous 5-year plan increased for nearly all agricultural crops, including an increase in the yield of grain crops from 18.7 quintals to 23.6 quintals--a 26 percent increase.

At the same time the potential for increasing yield is far from exhausted. This is indicated by the experience of the republic's leading kolkhozes and sovkhozes, which obtain 130-140 quintals of grapes per hectare, 200-300 quintals of potatoes and vegetables and 80-90 quintals of hay from perennial grasses, while on the laggard farms the yield is 65-75 percent lower. Of course, conditions may be different. This does happen. And it must be reckoned with. But the republic's party organization faces a question of extreme importance--what must be done to ensure that the leading farms' experience becomes everyone's property. This applies to the standard of economic management, discipline, techniques and the work of cadres.

The application of industrial techniques for corn cultivation has made it possible to increase its yield to 100-150 quintals of grain in the best teams and units, and in the republic as a whole the yield has increased substantially recently and was more than 57 quintals in 1981. However, this progressive method has not yet become the property of most kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

Irrigated land is not used efficiently enough in the republic. This is largely explained by the lack of scientifically substantiated crop rotations on a number

of farms and the low standard of arable farming. As well as increasing yield, it is necessary to further extend the area of irrigated land in the republic.

Questions of the intensification of livestock raising are equally important. It must be noted that there have been positive shifts in this field in the republic. There has been an increase in the numbers of cattle, pigs, sheep and goats and in meat production, and the sector's productivity has improved.

But it should be acknowledged that on the whole the level of livestock raising efficiency is still inadequate. Productivity per head of livestock and poultry is increasing only slowly, and potential exists for improving these indicators. In 1981 2,662 kg of milk per cow was obtained in the republic on average, while many farms obtain more than 3,500 and some--like, for instance, the Strelnikova and Dzhergetalskiy state breeding farms--obtain 4,000-5,000 kg.

The republic's party, soviet and economic organs must direct particular attention to increasing the efficiency of the leading sector--sheep raising. It cannot but cause concern that unit expenditure here has increased considerably. This is because manual labor predominates in sheep raising and there is a shortage of fodder, particularly in the winter period. The yield of fodder from pastures has fallen sharply because work to improve the herbage is still inadequate.

In view of the great national economic significance of this sector, the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers adopted a special resolution on 14 January 1981 "On Measures To Further Develop Sheep Raising in the Kirgiz SSR." It is planned to increase wool production to 35,500 tons in 1985 and sheep meat production to 150,000 tons. The republic has been given substantial assistance. Considerable capital investments are allocated for these purposes in the current 5-year plan. Some work is being done to fulfill this resolution. But in a number of rayons, kolkhozes and sovkhoses the measures outlined for developing sheep raising are still being implemented only poorly. And concern must be displayed for strengthening organizational work in this respect.

In order to ensure the planned increase in food production and reduce losses, it is necessary to speed up the development of processing enterprises. This question has been raised correctly here.

Comrade V.I. Dolgikh went on to note that a huge quantity of machinery is allocated to agriculture in the country as a whole--more than 350,000 tractors and 100,000 grain harvesting combines and other machines annually. Think about these figures. We must continue to move forward in quantitative and qualitative terms.

An important task for your republic party organization is to further strengthen the material and technical base of agriculture. The M.V. Frunze agricultural machinery plant makes a substantial contribution to providing the countryside with highly productive machinery. Great significance is now attached to the question of improving the utilization of available machinery, fertilizers and other resources. Kirgizia has a large pool of agricultural machines. It

should be noted that in recent years there has been a significant increase in proportionate output per tractor or cotton harvesting machine and the level of mechanization of labor has increased in arable farming and livestock raising.

However, great reserves exist in the republic for improving the utilization of agricultural machinery. This applies particularly to grain harvesting combines, whose output has fallen substantially compared with the 1970 level. The shift coefficient of work by the machine and tractor pool remains low.

Agriculture organs and kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders must elaborate and implement measures aimed at ensuring the more productive utilization of machinery, improvements in its operation and repair, the improvement of machine operator cadres' skills and the wide dissemination of leading experience.

As is known, large capital investments are allocated for the implementation of the USSR Food Program, amounting to R233 billion in the 11th Five-Year Plan alone, or approximately one-third of the total volume for the country's national economy. There is a significant increase in investments in agriculture for your republic too. That is why it is the prime duty of all workers in the agroindustrial complex to ensure the rational utilization of capital investments and a high return.

Great, very responsible work lies ahead in this direction, the more so as the effectiveness of capital investments in the republic is as yet inadequate. In order to improve the utilization of the resources allocated it is necessary to direct particular attention toward making projects more economical, ensuring a comprehensive approach to the erection of agroindustrial projects, making construction work less costly and reducing the time it takes. Industrial methods of construction should be introduced more widely and more extensive use should be made of local construction materials. Measures must be adopted to eliminate laggardness in fulfilling plans for the assimilation of capital investments and the commissioning of fixed capital.

As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed at the May plenum, measures for the social restructuring of the countryside are an integral part of the Food Program. The party and government have always devoted great attention to these questions. In recent years there have been profound changes in living conditions for rural workers, their income has increased and their educational level has improved. Labor in the countryside is increasingly becoming a variety of industrial labor.

This can be seen clearly from Kirgizia's example. In the 10th Five-Year Plan alone nearly 2.7 million square meters of housing and a significant quantity of cultural and consumer institutions were constructed in rural localities. Average per capita income for kolkhoz members increased 47 percent compared with 1975. Some 18,000 specialists with higher and secondary specialized education work on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. One in seven agricultural workers is now a machine operator.

Much has been done. But there are still substantial shortcomings in the resolution of social questions. The development of consumer services for the

rural population is lagging behind. All this means that party, soviet and economic organs must keep questions of a social nature at the center of their attention.

In elaborating the Food Program, Comrade V.I. Dolgikh said, the party's Central Committee proceeded on the basis that the introduction of progressive forms of management of the agroindustrial complex is a necessary condition of its successful implementation. To this end agroindustrial commissions and associations are being set up centrally and locally. The CPSU Central Committee believes this will make it possible to combine territorial and sector planning more effectively, to ensure more flexible, effective leadership and to increase interest in and responsibility for end results.

In implementing measures to improve the economic machinery, great attention must be devoted to the introduction of autonomous financing in all components of the agroindustrial complex. This is a powerful level for increasing production efficiency. There is a wide field of activity for kolkhozes and sovkhozes here. First and foremost, it is necessary to fight to achieve high profitability on farms. The republic has achieved some results here. All the kolkhozes are profitable. On sovkhozes the situation is rather worse, with one in five of them running at a loss. The prime cost of a number of types of agricultural products has increased in recent years. Now that it has been decided, in order to improve the financial situation of kolkhozes and sovkhozes, to write off their debts to the state and increase purchase prices, it is necessary to adopt all possible measures to ensure steady, profitable work in response to this great concern.

Kolkhozes and sovkhozes form the organizational basis of agriculture and the entire agroindustrial complex. The strengthening and all-round improvement of their work is the guarantee of the successful resolution of the tasks ahead. That is why it is necessary to increase the organizational and economic independence of kolkhozes and sovkhozes and resolutely eliminate bureaucracy toward them. It is necessary to strengthen democratic principles of management on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and increase their initiative.

The interests of developing agriculture persistently demand a tireless improvement in work with leadership cadres on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. It is above all a question of consistently implementing a line of reinforcing farms with highly qualified specialists. Much is being done in the republic in this respect. A large detachment of good production organizers who know and love their job works in agriculture. But this is still an urgent task.

Serious concern was expressed at the CPSU Central Committee Plenum that in a number of places kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders are replaced unjustifiably frequently. This applies to certain oblasts and rayons in Kirgizia.

Special attention must be devoted to strengthening middle-level cadres. Party and soviet organs must be more concerned with questions of establishing them in the countryside and to this end must make fuller use of the measures and privileges envisaged in the relevant CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution. It is important for farms to have a really sensitive, solicitous attitude toward specialists and toward satisfying their needs and requirements.

I would particularly like to stress the need to step up work to improve cadres' skills and promote mastery of the methods of efficient economic management and leadership in the light of new conditions and requirements. The system of economic education must be raised to a higher standard in accordance with the recently adopted CPSU Central Committee decision on this question.

The Central Committee May Plenum demanded a constant improvement in work with agricultural cadres. Here it is necessary to observe and promote capable, promising workers in good time, help them to master the art of leadership, economic management and education, display trust in leaders, encourage initiative and, at the same time, increase personal responsibility for the task entrusted to them.

The successful implementation of the tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee Plenum requires an improvement in organizational, political and ideological education work among rural workers. We have considerable potential for this. More than 37,000 communists, or one-third of the republic's party organization, actually work in agriculture. It is necessary to do everything to increase the vanguard role of rural communists and ensure that each of them is really in forefront of the struggle to increase the efficiency of agricultural production.

It should be noted that the Kirgiz CP Central Committee and local party committees, fulfilling the instructions of CPSU congresses, CPSU Central Committee resolutions and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions, have recently done much to step up the militancy of primary party organizations and increase their role in economic and cultural building.

At the same time the shortcomings in organizational and political work and in party leadership of production noted at the CPSU Central Committee Plenum apply fully to Kirgizia's rural party organizations. There must be substantial improvements in party work on laggard kolkhozes and sovkhozes which fail to ensure the fulfillment of state plans and socialist pledges.

In present-day conditions the role of rural party raykoms is further increasing. They are called upon to ensure political leadership over the development of agricultural production and efficient, harmonious collaboration between all units in the agroindustrial complex at rayon level. In view of this, on Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's initiative, the Central Committee Politburo has adopted a resolution on certain measures to further strengthen rural party raykoms and the primary party organizations of kolkhozes, sovkhozes and interfarm enterprises. It is a question of creating agriculture departments in raykoms and gorkoms concerned with the countryside. They will now be formed in virtually all such party committees. It is important to select for this work skilled, enterprising comrades with a good knowledge of agricultural production.

Party obkoms must tirelessly improve the forms and methods of organizational and political work, studying the activity of party raykoms and primary party organizations in greater depth, attentively study and generalize their experience and give them more businesslike, practical assistance. Constant concern must be displayed for the correct distribution of forces and effective party influence in the decisive sectors of production, and it is necessary to increase the activeness of soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations in resolving the tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum.

The Food Program is an integral system of measures covering many sectors of the national economy and all levels of production and management. The organization of its fulfillment requires a carefully considered plan ensuring efficient collaboration between all components and overcoming departmental isolation. Breakdowns must not be permitted in any sector, since that could have a negative effect on the whole range of operations.

Here particular significance is attached to exacting, day-to-day monitoring of the execution of the measures planned. This concerns all management organs. And the republic's party organizations must set the tone and mood. The verification of execution must be organically combined with organizational work to eliminate shortcomings, give practical assistance and generalize and disseminate positive experience in resolving the tasks of further developing and increasing the efficiency of agricultural production.

Every party organization and every labor collective must determine its place in the resolution of the whole people's task--the further upsurge of agriculture and associated sectors--and must mobilize all its forces to achieve the targets set. In short, it is necessary to bring all organizational and political levers to bear in order to promote in the best possible way the resolution of the tasks set by the May plenum and the successful implementation of the Food Program.

Work to fulfill the tasks set by the party is developing in an atmosphere of great political and labor enthusiasm arising from the preparations for a noteworthy event--the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation. The harmonious family of equal republics will mark this glorious anniversary as a triumph of the Leninist nationalities policy, as a result of which all our country's nations and ethnic groups have achieved tremendous successes in communist building. The socialist competition for a fitting greeting for this jubilee is spreading increasingly widely. This patriotic movement must fully reflect the tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum.

The discussion of this question shows that the republic party organization is fully determined to implement the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum and the fundamental tasks put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the plenum for implementing agrarian policy at the present stage.

The report and the speeches of participants in the plenum, Comrade V.I. Dolgikh noted, analyzed the state of affairs in depth, and put forward valuable, constructive proposals and concrete measures to further develop and increase the efficiency of the republic's agroindustrial complex and improve organizational and political work. The Kirgiz CP Central Committee Plenum will undoubtedly give powerful impetus to the stepping up of all activity in this direction.

In conclusion Comrade V.I. Dolgikh expressed confidence that the communists and all working people of the republic will make the greatest possible efforts to successfully fulfill the historic decisions of the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum and will make a worthy contribution to the implementation of the Food Program and to increasing our motherland's economic potential. (Comrade V.I. Dolgikh's speech was heard with great attention and was repeatedly interrupted by applause).

CSO: 1830/411

NATIONAL

RUSAKOV ADDRESSES SOCIAL SCIENCE GRADUATES

PM120901 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jul 82 p 2

[TASS report: "Reliable Party Cadres"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences has produced a new detachment of graduates. There was a ceremonial meeting of professors, teachers, students and graduates of the party's supreme academic institution in Moscow 30 June.

On the Presidium were K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, K.M. Bogolyubov and N.A. Petrovichev, first deputy chiefs of CPSU Central Committee sections, A.M. Poplavskiy, CPSU Central Committee first deputy administrator of affairs, I.S. Gustov, first deputy chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, Yu. S. Afansyev, P.K. Luchinskiy, G.S. Strizhov and O.A. Chukanov, deputy chiefs of CPSU Central Committee sections, and scientists and representatives of the capital's public.

The meeting was opened by V.A. Medvedev, rector of the academy.

An honorary presidium comprising the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev was elected with enthusiasm.

The assembly was addressed by K.V. Rusakov.

On behalf of the party Central Committee and L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, personally he cordially congratulated the graduates and the entire academy collective on the portentous event and conveyed greetings and good wishes.

The Soviet people, L.V. Rusakov said, are working energetically to implement the 26th CPSU Congress decisions. Step by step the party's plans are being realized.

The CPSU Central Committee May plenum was a major event in our country's life. The USSR food program adopted by it has now essentially become the pivot of the political and economic work of the whole party and country. To a certain extent each of the academy's graduates will have to be engaged

in it literally from the first few days, taking into account the fact that the party Central Committee directs that the May plenum's decisions should begin to give a return as early as this year.

A special enthusiasm is being caused among Soviet people by the approaching glorious date--the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation. We have long had the good tradition of greeting jubilees with labor achievements. The academy's graduates will make their direct and personal contribution to this tradition.

Our economy is gradually transferring to an intensive development footing. The essence of this transition is clearly expressed in the concise but meaningful phrase put forward by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress that the economy must be economical. And here, of course, there is vast scope for creativity, for brave new decisions and for the application of knowledge.

High goals have also been set, K.V. Rusakov noted, by other fraternal communist and workers party congresses. In virtually every fraternal socialist country much of what is being done in various avenues of work is in keeping with affairs in our country. This applies to the steady improvement of socialist democracy, the intensification of the economy and the communist education of working people.

All we communists of the socialist countries are essentially engaged in a common communist cause, and a better knowledge of one another, a lively exchange of experience and a pooling of our efforts in resolving the key problems facing the socialist world will continue to be a reliable accelerator of the development of each socialist country and of the multiplication of the whole socialist community's potential.

The socialist world's development is now occurring under complex conditions. The arms race, the enflaming of crisis situations, shown by the tragic events in the Near East, and the attempts at crude pressure on the Soviet Union and other socialist countries are all practically the main elements of the present U.S. administration's foreign policy course. The more closely and thoroughly we cooperate in all directions, the more effective our opposition will be.

The Central Committee, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally have paid and continue to pay unremitting attention to strengthening friendship and cooperation with the socialist countries. This task is constantly to the fore in Soviet foreign policy and is resolved through our fraternal countries' joint efforts.

Together we are firmly pursuing the line of strengthening the Warsaw Pact Organization--our defensive military-political alliance. Together we are striving to increase our ties in the economic sphere and are working to raise the level of these ties. It is increasing our ties with one another, in the constant strengthening of our cooperation and in unity and cohesion that we see the firm guarantee of the new victories of our great common cause.

K.V. Rusakov wished the graduates ideological vigilance and unshakable loyalty to Marxist-Leninist ideals. Firm convictions and faith in the historic correctness of our common revolutionary cause, he said, are a material force. It is necessary to keep constantly in mind Lenin's behest to strengthen ties with the masses and to be tirelessly concerned for the strict observance of Leninist norms of party life. Learning from people, knowing their moods and taking up all that is new is not only and not so much a duty. It is the obligation of the true party worker, particularly one who occupies a leading post.

The CPSU Central Committee secretary expressed the confidence that the international friendship uniting the academy's graduates will be a further source of good international deeds.

I.A. Osipova, Y. Slovik and Prof Yu. A. Lukin addressed the meeting on behalf of the academy's students, graduates and teachers.

With enthusiasm the participants in the ceremonial meeting adopted a greetings letter to the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

CSO: 1800/880

NATIONAL

'PRAVDA' REVIEWS NEW ANTHOLOGY OF CPSU WRITINGS

PM080751 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jun 82 p 2

[Unattributed book review: "Creative Energy"]

[Text] The decisions adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress gave a powerful impetus to the Soviet people's creative, constructive work. The party's course of further improving people's well-being and culture, strengthening the material and spiritual foundations of the socialist way of life and ensuring peace and favourable foreign policy conditions for communist building increases the working people's energy and promotes the growth of their social activeness, consciousness and organization. The Soviet people's unity and their cohesion around the CPSU are becoming firmer all the time.

The results of the fulfillment of the congress decisions in the 1st year of the 11th Five-Year Plan, the generalization of the experience of the party and people, topical new problems of the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state--such is the content of the second issue of the anthology "The 26th CPSU Congress: Unity of Theory and Practice" [26 Syezd KPSS: Yedinstvo Teorii i Praktiki] [Footnote: "The 26th CPSU Congress: Unity of Theory and Practice." Second issue. Moscow, Political Literature Publishing House, 1982, 512 pages], which includes articles, reports, speeches and addresses by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and other party and government leaders in the second half of 1981.

Many of the works included in the anthology are focused on the present-day world situation, on whose development so much depends in the life of countries and peoples, and on questions of the CPSU's peace-loving, constructive foreign policy. By the late seventies and early eighties the international situation had deteriorated sharply--the most aggressive imperialist circles had gone onto the offensive against detente, launching an arms race on an unprecedented scale and trying to take a historical revenge "from a position of strength." Unusual topicality is today attached to V.I. Lenin's words to the effect that "political reaction in everything is the characteristic of imperialism" (Complete Collected Works, vol 30, p 164).

The Soviet Union has not allowed itself to be intimidated or provoked in persistently, steadily implementing the peace program for the eighties adopted

by the 26th CPSU Congress. Almost every one of the speeches by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, included in the book contains a new peace initiative and points to ways of resolving vital problems of the international situation on a mutually acceptable basis. The CPSU and the Soviet state consistently implement a peace-loving foreign policy line, strengthening the fraternal community of socialist countries, developing cooperation with other states on the planet and seeking to rally all progressive and democratic movements of today in the struggle to avert a world thermonuclear catastrophe. Questions of the indissoluble tie between socialism and peace, the deep historical sources of our love of peace and the humanist essence of the policy of the USSR, which upholds the cause of peace and a happy future for all people on earth, are also revealed in the works of members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom; A.A. Gromyko, USSR foreign minister; D.F. Ustinov, USSR defense minister; and also B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Problems of the foreign and domestic policy of the Communist Party and our state of the whole people are interlinked and interdependent in the closest possible way: the peace-loving foreign policy ensures favorable conditions for the Soviet people's peaceful labor; in turn, the strengthening of the country's defense capability and the active foreign policy are based on the successes of the socialist economy and the increasingly efficient, highly productive labor of Soviet people. And this relationship is revealed in depth in the pages of the anthology: not only the further growth of the whole people's wealth and the acceleration of the progress of our society's economy and culture, but peace throughout the world depend on the labor contribution of each individual.

At the stage of developed socialism society confronts a wide range of historically new, large-scale and complex problems. It is a vital necessity to decisively increase the efficiency of socialist production and improve the quality of all work, and this requires the transfer of the economy onto a footing of intensification. These problems were central to the work of the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) Plenum and the speech delivered by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the plenum. The most resolute indications were given of the need to concentrate the efforts of the party and of economic and Soviet cadres on fulfilling decisions on increasing the effectiveness of the economic machinery, on improving the utilization of the achievements of science and technology in all sectors of social production and on improving planning and management. It was noted at the plenum that "the style of economic activity and economic thought, planning methods and the management system are not being restructured sufficiently energetically," and emphasis was laid on the task of increasing cadres' responsibility for resolving urgent tasks. The main guidelines for elaborating a number of comprehensive targeted programs were outlined in the work and decisions of the plenum, including the food program, which was approved in May of this year by the next CPSU Central Committee Plenum.

Problems of further developing the socialist economy, transferring it onto a footing of intensive development, resolving economic tasks in close unity

with social and cultural tasks, stepping up science's role in society's life and strengthening ties with the fraternal socialist countries are comprehensively examined in article by members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo A.P. Kirilenko, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; D.A. Kunayev, first secretary of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee; G.V. Romanov, first secretary of the Leningradskiy CPSU Obkom; N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and V.V. Shcherbitskiy, first secretary of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee; and candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo G.A. Aliyev, first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee; V.I. Dolgikh, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and M.S. Solomentsev, chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers

The materials in the anthology show convincingly that the economical, rational utilization of all the resources at our country's disposal and the realization of all the tremendous potential of developed socialism are not only associated with improving state and economic management and further improving the standard of party leadership of the economy. They are also associated with the discovery and bringing into play of the really inexhaustible resources of creativity which are to be found among the masses of working people and which are expressed in the scope of socialist competition, the might of free labor enriched by knowledge and culture and the inexhaustible energy and initiative of labor collectives. The purposeful activity of the soviets, the expansion and deepening of socialist democracy and the entire cultural, ideological and educational complex available to our society help to increase the Soviet people's creative energy and to organize better the nationwide cause of communist creation. This is discussed in articles by candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo P.N. Demichev, USSR minister of culture, and V.V. Kuznetsov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

For the success of the cause of nationwide creation, the 26th CPSU Congress noted, "decisive significance is attached to energetic, competent party leadership. If every party organization, in its own sector, utilizes all reserves and imposes due order in everything, then the whole country's affairs will advance." It is no accident that a pivotal theme of the anthology is questions of strengthening the party's leading role in communist building, improving the style of work, improving the training, placing and education of cadres and increasing the responsibility of all communists for the success of the common cause--questions illuminated in detail in an article by K.U. Chernenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and in other materials in the book.

The correct tone of the party's tremendous ideological-theoretical, organizational and ideological-political work is set by its Leninist Central Committee and its Politburo. "The spirit of comradeship in the leading party nucleus combined with high principles and businesslike exactingness," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev notes, "helps to maintain a healthy moral and political climate throughout the party and country and helps us to know and take better account of the thoughts, aspirations and initiative of millions of Soviet people. And this means that we can more successfully channel the efforts of the party and all the people into resolving the great, complex tasks of the country's development."

L.I. Brezhnev's outstanding role in establishing such a climate has earned him the people's love and respect, and that is why the celebration of his 75th birthday was a noteworthy ideological and political event. His activity, the now deceased M.A. Suslov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said at the jubilee, is marked by its organic "ties with the working people and the desire to serve the vital interests of the working class and all the people and to live by the needs and aspirations of working people. This is one of Leonid Il'ich's most vivid features as a leader of the Leninist type, with the ability to organically combine the implementation of communist ideals with the resolution of current practical tasks, to assess our great achievements soberly, to see difficulties and shortcomings and to find ways of eliminating them" (p 256).

Particular features of the Leninist Party's work in the conditions of the developed socialist society, the new, higher demands on all components of our party, the establishment and improvement of the Leninist style in the activity of all party committees and organizations, the development of monitoring and verification of execution of decisions adopted, the increasingly close ties between organizational work and ideological and political education work--all these questions are examined profoundly and in detail, on the basis of the generalization of the actual experience of party organizations, in articles by A. Ya. Pelshe, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, and Sh. R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee, and other materials in the anthology. They show that the will of the time and the objective law of our society's development entail the further growth of the Communist Party's leading role, the strengthening of its ties with the masses and the consolidation of the indissoluble unity of party and people--that unity which forms the main source of our strength and the guarantee of new successes in the struggle for communism.

"The lodestar for all the party's activity," it is noted in the book under review, "has been and remains Marxism-Leninism. The new tasks which have arisen and arise in the course of development continue to demand new answers and new solutions from us. And Leninist methodology and Leninist revolutionary teaching help us to find these answers and solutions" (p 62). The materials in the anthology give a good impression of the course and direction of this fruitful quest and the results of the creative development of Marxism-Leninism on the basis of the profoundly scientific interpretation of socio-historical practice in our time.

CSO: 1800/853

NATIONAL

'PRAVDA' REPORT ON MAKEYEV ACADEMY SPEECH

PM121411 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jul 82 p 2

[TASS report: "Commanders of the Economy"]

[Text] A ceremonial meeting devoted to the third and latest graduation of students of the USSR Council of Ministers Academy of the National Economy was held on 1 July.

In the presidium were V.N. Makeyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Yu. A. Belik, N.I. Bochkov and S.G. Shcherbakov, first deputy chiefs of CPSU Central Committee sections; and ministers and leaders of USSR state committees, prominent scientists and representatives of the capital's public.

An honorary presidium comprising the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev was elected with enthusiasm.

The assembly was addressed by V.N. Makeyev. On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally he warmly congratulated the graduates and the entire collective of the Academy of the National Economy on the notable event.

The academy's graduates, the speaker said, are returning to practical work in an atmosphere of social and political enthusiasm created by the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and its Central Committee November (1981) and May (1982) plenums. These decisions determine the main avenues of development of all our society. The whole country and the entire Soviet people, preparing to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation, are now struggling to implement them.

The party's economic policy at the contemporary stage is geared to decisive progress toward a mainly intensive type of economic growth, to developing the efficiency of social production and improving the quality of all our work.

One of the fundamental tasks of contemporary economic development--meeting the country's demand for food--was examined comprehensively at the CPSU Central Committee May plenum. The plenum's decisions and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report are a major contribution to Marxist-Leninist agrarian theory and the practice of communist building.

The plenum's decisions are also a new stage in the development of the theory and practice of socialist planning and economic management. The Academy of the National Economy's collective and its graduates must make their worthy contribution to the great and truly national cause of implementing the food program.

The contemporary stage of economic development makes higher demands on the management of the national economy. The party has demanded that the standard of all planning work be considerably raised and that the planned economic management system be brought into line with the increased scale of social production.

Quite a lot has been done in recent years to improve the forms and methods of management of industry, agriculture, construction and other sectors of our economy. At the same time, as the decisions of the 26th party congress and its Central Committee plenums have noted, the restructuring of the economic mechanism is still not being conducted with the due persistence and purposefulness.

The academy's graduates must work to resolve these questions. Cooperation between the academy and the fraternal socialist countries' scientific and academic centers should be broadened and strengthened and the diverse positive experience accumulated there should be studied and generalized more actively.

Improving the mechanism of planned economic management depends to a decisive degree on cadres and requires that the content and methods of their work be changed. The attention of the Central Committee, its Politburo and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally is constantly centered on questions of training and educating leading cadres.

The timeliness and importance of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers to create the Academy of the National Economy--a new type of academic institution--are now particularly clear, the speaker said.

The academy has done much work and accumulated useful experience in training leading cadres for the national economy. Favorable conditions have been created here for effective study and the inculcation of a Leninist style of leadership in students.

Rector Ye. M. Sergeyev and students N.V. Averyanov and Yu. A. Tulupov addressed the meeting on behalf of the academy's collective.

With enthusiasm the participants in the ceremonial meeting adopted a greetings letter to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

NATIONAL

'PRAVDA' REPORTS OPENING OF ZNANIYE SOCIETY CONGRESS

PM121451 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jul 82 p 3

[TASS report: "Taking the Party's Word to the Masses: The Eighth All-Union Znaniye Society Congress"]

[Excerpt] The Eighth All-Union Znaniye Society Congress opened in Moscow's great Kremlin Palace on 5 July. The delegates will sum up the results of work in the last 5 years and define ways of fulfilling the tasks posed for workers on the ideological front by the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums.

In the presidium were M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; V.N. Makeyev and G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; Ye. M. Tyazhelnikov and V.F. Shauro, chiefs of CPSU Central Committee sections; S.A. Shalayev, chairman of the AUCCTU; B.N. Pastukhov, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee; USSR ministers, chairmen of USSR state committees, representatives of party, Soviet, trade union and komsomol organizations, leaders of the Board of the All-Union Znaniye Society and the boards of the Union Republic Znaniye societies, well-known scientists and military leaders. Here too were leaders of societies and organizations for the dissemination of political and scientific knowledge from the fraternal socialist countries.

The congress delegations unanimously elected a presidium of honor consisting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

Those present greeted with prolonged applause the message of greetings to the congress from the CPSU Central Committee, which was read out by M.V. Zimyanin.

The report of the All-Union Znaniye Society Board was delivered by its chairman, academician N.G. Basov.

CSO: 1800/882

NATIONAL

'LENIN'S UNIVERSITY' ON FOOD PROGRAM

[Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 0745 GMT on 24 June carries its regularly scheduled 30-minute "Lenin's University of the Millions" program entitled "The Food Program--Common Task for all the People" moderated by Pavel Grigoryevich Bunich, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences. This is the last episode of the "Food Program" series.

Lev Vasilyevich Nikofirov, head of a section of the Institute of Economics of the USSR Academy of Sciences; Vladimir Semenovitch Prosin, chief of a main administration of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture; Nikolay Yevgeniyevich Smetanin, deputy chief of a Gosplan Department; and Yevgeniy Ivanovich Borodin, member of the editorial board and editor for industry and construction of IZVESTIYA, take part.

The program is a round table discussion of problems associated with the material and technical base in agriculture. Bunich begins the discussion by talking about the need to increase investment in agriculture because, despite its resources, "it has very little, compared with what is needed."

Smetanin continues by saying that in order to solve the mechanization problems in agriculture it is necessary to supply agriculture with complex machinery, especially in the area of intensive manual labor.

Nikiforov says that the existing technology does not compensate for labor shortages in agriculture. Smetanin adds that by 1990 all the labor intensive work will be mechanized, however, he does not think that the problem with mechanization of the fruit and vegetables industry will be solved by 1990. The emphasis on mechanizing the fodder industry will continue.

Bunich, Prosin and Smetanin make references to the climatic advantages in the United States and its high level of investment in land improvement and note that the Soviet Union will also have to increase the level of investment in land reclamation.

Smetanin notes the shortage of fertilizers in the USSR and compares their use in the USSR with the United States and other European capitalist countries.

Borodin comments on the lack of special machinery needed to develop auxiliary farming and fruit growing cooperatives. Nikiforov talks about overcentralized rural administration and necessity to give more managerial flexibility to local agricultural cadres. Prosin gives some examples of the complex and uncoordinated rural administration system. Smetanin talks at length about improving livestock industry productivity through emphasis on the fodder base. He comments on shortcomings in harvesting equipment and storage of agricultural produce.

Bunich concludes the program by saying that more programs in this series will be broadcast in October and asks for viewers' responses.

CSO: 1800/883

NATIONAL

BRIEFS

AWARDS PRESENTED TO WORKERS--USSR awards were presented in the Kremlin 2 July to a large group of the capital's working people--workers for the Moscow railroad, the Giprosvyaz Institute, a number of Moscow enterprises and transport and communication organizations. On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Soviet Government and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, K.P. Katushev and N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers, who presented the awards, cordially congratulated the recipients and wished them new successes in labor for the good of our socialist motherland. [Excerpts] [PM091055 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Jul 82 Morning Edition p 3]

CSO: 1800/879

REGIONAL

PONOMAREV ADDRESSES NATIONALITIES CONFERENCE

PM081405 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jun 82 p 2

[TASS report: "Creative Force of the Friendship of the Peoples"]

[Text] Riga, 28 Jun--The development of national relations under conditions of mature socialism and the experience and problems of patriotic and internationalist education are the themes of an All-Union Scientific and Practical Conference which began today in the capital of Soviet Latvia.

Participating in the conference are CPSU Central Committee executives, secretaries of union republic CP Central Committees, first secretaries of a number of party obkoms, chairmen and deputy chairmen of a number of union republic and autonomous republic Supreme Soviet Presidiums, chiefs of union republic CP Central Committee sections, secretaries and chiefs of party obkom, gorkom and raykom sections, leading Soviet army and navy political workers, executives of the AUCCTU, Komsomol Central Committee and union republic Komsomol Central Committees, mass media workers, prominent scientists, leading workers of ministries' departments and creative unions, production pacemakers and representatives of foreign communist and workers' parties.

The conference was opened by Ye. M. Tyazhelnikov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee propaganda section.

The conference participants received with enthusiasm the greetings from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. They were read out by A.E. Voss, first secretary of the Latvian CP Central Committee.

A report entitled "The CPSU's Leninist Nationalities Policy at the Stage of Developed Socialism and Its International Significance" was delivered by B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The nationalities question occupies an important place among the fundamental problems of our era, he said. The historical experience of real socialism has shown the only feasible way of resolving it correctly and fully. This was mentioned with great force and clarity in the greetings from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of our party's Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which you have just heard.

The unprecedented great achievements in the development of our country's peoples provide weighty evidence of socialism's advantages, of the truth of the Marxist-Leninist theory of nations and the correctness of the CPSU nationalities policy.

A CPSU Central Committee resolution stresses that in the glorious year of its 60th anniversary, the USSR stands before the whole world as a harmonious family of republics enjoying equal rights and jointly building communism. The cohesion of the Soviet people around their own dear Communist Party and its Central Committee headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, that true continuer of Lenin's great cause, is indestructible.

Having noted that the multinational soviet land's steady and ongoing development is constantly setting the Communist Party and the people new tasks, B.N. Ponomarev said: The party approaches their solution fully equipped with Marxist-Leninist teaching and its accumulated historical experience and is creatively enriching the Leninist principles of socialist and communist building which have been tried and tested in practice. The Leninist nationalities policy at the stage of developed socialism was formulated and comprehensively substantiated in the 25th and 26th party congress materials and decisions and in L.I. Brezhnev's works.

The CPSU constantly keeps an eye open to see that the new processes and problems in the national relations sphere are carefully taken into account in the activity of party, soviet and public organizations. This aim is also being served by the holding of our conference which was convened by a decision of a CPSU Central Committee.

The speaker dwelt in detail on V.I. Lenin's elaboration of the theory of the nationalities question in the era of imperialism and of the transition from capitalism to socialism. Lenin's works comprehensively substantiate the indissoluble link between the complete resolution of the nationalities question and the socialist revolution. Lenin not only formulated the fundamental principles of socialist multinational statehood but was also present at the creation of the USSR. The speaker illustrated the profound and progressive changes that have occurred in the lives of all our country's nations and ethnic groups during the years of socialist building.

Moving on to questions of the CPSU's nationalities policy at the stage of developed socialism, the speaker noted that the main trend of the development of national relations consists in the further comprehensive rapprochement of the Soviet nations and the consolidation of the USSR. He characterized the main features of national relations under present-day conditions when the entire development of these relations is occurring under conditions of the new social and international community which has now taken shape--the Soviet people--and is closely linked to their future progress. Socialist international ties have already extended beyond our country's borders insofar as the socialist community exists and is growing stronger.

[PM081407] Having dwelt on questions of the interrelation between economic building and the development of national relations, the speaker noted that the country's integrated national economic complex is a reliable material

base for the peoples' fraternity and friendship. The Soviet republics are jointly resolving the key problem of further progress--the task of intensifying production.

The central task of the party organizations and working people of all republics in the current and subsequent 5-year plan is to implement the Food Program approved by the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum and to reliably provide the country's population with foodstuffs. And there is no doubt that the international unity and friendship of the USSR's peoples will play an important role in achieving the large-scale goals outlined in the program. At the same time, this work itself will be a factor which promotes the further rapprochement and strengthening of the friendship of our peoples.

The speaker showed that the role of social policy and the consistent deepening of socialist democracy in the development of national relations is increasing at the present stage. The substantial rapprochement between classes and social groups is common to all republics. The 26th CPSU Congress conclusion on the formation, already by and large, of a classless structure within the historical framework of developed socialism, clearly illustrates the prospects for further strengthening the Soviet people's social and international unity.

Cadre policy is also required to be an effective instrument of the internationalist approach to problems of national development. As L.I. Brezhnev stressed when speaking in Tashkent, "We must strive to ensure that each republic's nations and ethnic groups are duly represented in their party and state organs, taking strict account, of course, of each person's professional and ideological-moral qualities."

The Soviet people's unified international culture is growing and strengthening in the rich soil of developed socialism. In short, the golden age of the comprehensive development of our country's peoples, as L.I. Brezhnev said inspiredly, lies not in their past but in their present and future.

Dwelling on party committees' activity in the patriotic and internationalist education of working people, the speaker stressed the need to work purposefully so that proletarian internationalism should take root as the norm of daily conduct and as an integral feature of the active life stance of every person.

Summarizing what has been said on the CPSU's nationalities policy at the stage of developed socialism, B.N. Ponomarev highlighted its main avenues:

--the tireless strengthening of the Leninist friendship of the USSR's peoples and the effective promotion of the process of consolidating and developing the Soviet people as a new historical community;

--the consistent implementation of the course toward the further material and spiritual progress of each republic and at the same time the maximum utilization of their potential for the harmonious development of the whole country;

--the concentration of the efforts of all nations' working people on resolving the key economic problem--that of intensifying production and increasing the efficiency of the whole national economic complex;

--strengthening the USSR and consistently deepening socialist democracy;

--developing the social structure of the Soviet republics' population along the lines of forming a classless society;

--comprehensively promoting the progress of the spiritual culture of each of the country's nations and ethnic groups and the further development of the Soviet people's unified socialist culture;

--concrete and single-minded work on working people's patriotic and internationalist education and a firm rebuff to imperialism's slander campaign;

--the creative development of Leninist teaching on nations and national relations as applicable to the conditions of developed socialism and the gradual transition to communism. The report subsequently illustrated the international significance of the theory and practice of the transformation of national relations in the USSR. They exert a tremendous influence on the peoples' struggle for national independence, freedom and equal rights. Many aspects of the CPSU's experience are being widely used by state, party and public movements throughout the world.

Communist parties are paying tremendous attention to the nationalities question. The struggle for national freedom and independence is an inalienable part of the world's genuine social renewal in our era. The establishment of fair international relations in the world is an important factor in the struggle against the danger of war and the arms race.

[PM081409] The incitement of national discord and chauvinism has usually been a prelude to aggression and predatory wars. In our time, too, chauvinism is a weapon of imperialism, primarily of the United States which is conducting an unrestrained arms race, stepping up tension in international relations, impudently interfering in other countries' internal affairs and aggravating crisis situations in various regions of the world. It is trying to reverse the detente process and revive cold war times. Chauvinist ideology forms the basis of the policy of Israel's ruling circles which have unleashed bloody aggressions in Lebanon and have taken the path of outright genocide against the Palestinians and of the ruthless extermination of Lebanon's inhabitants.

U.S. imperialism's aggressive strategy is not only oriented directly against nations and countries which are unwilling to submit to imperialist diktat and which are defending the right to determine their fate themselves but is also leading to the restrictions of the sovereignty of U.S. allies and the subordination of their policy to U.S. ruling circles' interests.

This course is opposed by the policy of the socialist states and the communist and workers' parties.

The speaker subsequently illustrated how Soviet experience in the sphere of national building is reflected positively in the activity of the socialist community's communist and workers' parties and in the practice of their interstate relations based on socialist internationalism. Great interest is being shown in it by statesmen, public figures and political parties from the developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America and by communists and all progressive forces in the developed capitalist countries.

When talking of the international significance of Soviet experience, the speaker highlighted its following aspects above all:

The example set by the world's largest country with a tremendous national diversity irrefutably proves the real possibility of forming interrelations of a qualitatively new type among nations and ethnic groups based on the principle of equality, justice and friendship. It has been convincingly demonstrated that such interrelations are a powerful factor for social progress.

It has been substantiated in theory and proven in practice that since all national oppression and inequality are engendered by the system of man's exploitation by man, the struggle for the genuine resolution of the nationalities question is inextricably linked to the struggle for working people's social emancipation. Capitalism is quite incapable of consistently resolving the nationalities question.

The achievement of real equality among nations presupposes the implementation of the right to self-determination, the creation of one's own state, the right to determine one's socioeconomic system oneself and to form one's relations with other countries and peoples in a sovereign way. Only a completely voluntary alliance of the nations and ethnic groups forming such an alliance can be a reliable political basis of a multinational state.

The political liberation of nations cannot be lasting unless it is combined with the transformation of economic and social relations and the struggle to achieve economic equality. Under present-day conditions when dozens of states are resolving the most complex tasks of overcoming age-old backwardness and of achieving equality in economic relations with the developed capitalist countries, the Soviet republics' experience is a valuable and inspirational example for them. Of special importance here is the proven real possibility for the peoples who have not undergone the capitalist stage of development to reach socialism while bypassing or substantially reducing the capitalist stage.

The establishment of national equality is closely connected with the character of the state's political system. The nearer it comes to genuine people's power, the broader the scale on which it enlists the working masses into active participation in social and state affairs and the greater the scope it opens up for resolving the tasks of the national rebirth of countries which have taken the path of independent development.

The just resolution of national problems requires a conscientious and well-organized political vanguard and a party which expresses the interests of the working class and all working people and is guided by scientific socialism.

The CPSU's many years of practice have shown how important is the party's purposeful work on educating working people of all nationalities in a spirit of internationalism and of establishing the ideas of friendship and the fraternity of the peoples in people's consciousness.

Each people and each country is entitled to derive from our experience that which it considers necessary and useful for itself.

[PM081411] In conclusion, the speaker said: In a few months the Soviet people will be celebrating our multinational state's 60th anniversary. On the eve of this festival we see an impressive demonstration of economic and social achievements and the rapid flowering of the national cultures and arts of all the USSR's republics. It is a genuine parade of the victory of the CPSU's Leninist nationalities policy. As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has stressed, the USSR's 60th anniversary is "a good reason for summarizing the results and defining and specifying the tasks for the future. In preparing to greet the glorious jubilee we repeatedly measure our action's against the Leninist program of building a new society." The preparation for the USSR's 60th anniversary should be used for the all-round and comprehensive strengthening of the friendship and fraternity of the peoples and for the further development of the masses' political and labor initiative in fulfilling the 26th congress' historic designs and the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum's decisions.

The whole path traveled by the Soviet land since the Great October Revolution, its historic achievements and the society of developed socialism that we have built are a reliable foundation for further improving national relations, strengthening the friendship of the peoples and using its powerful creative potential in the interests of communist building. On this road, too, Soviet people are opening new horizons before all of mankind.

A.E. Voss, first secretary of the Latvian CP Central Committee, in a report entitled "Current Questions of the Further Intensification of Working People's Patriotic and Internationalist Education," stressed that Soviet Latvia's socioeconomic achievements are not just the result of the selfless labor of the republic's working class, kolkhoz peasantry and intelligentsia but also and primarily the result of the great friendship of our country's peoples and the selfless comprehensive help and support of all the Soviet peoples, primarily the Russian people.

The speaker described the system of patriotic and internationalist education which has taken shape in the republic. The republic's party organization attaches paramount significance to education in the process of labor activity. The international character of labor itself under socialism plays an important role in this. Great attention is being paid to improving party organizations' ideological work in multinational collectives.

The speaker analyzed the experience of the republic party organization's activity on increasing the ideological Ideynny content and emotional influence of ideological (ideologicheskii) measures, on the creation and development of new socialist customs and traditions--national in form, profoundly international in content--and on improving propaganda in lecture form and educational work among the creative intelligentsia and young people. It was

also noted that the processes of internationalizing all spheres of the republic's life require further in-depth study for the prompt and correct solution of the problems emerging here.

Reports were also heard from A.S. Kapto, secretary of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee, S.N. Imashev, chairman of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, V.A. Medvedev, rector of the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences, and M.S.I. Umakhanov, first secretary of the Dagestanskiy CPSU Obkom.

The conference continues its work.

CSO: 1800/843

REGIONAL

ROMANOV REPORT TO LENINGRADSKIY OBKOM PLENUM

PM011343 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jun 82 pp 1-3

[LENTASS report: "Devote Energy, Knowledge and Experience To Implementing the Nationwide Task"]

[Excerpts] Yesterday a plenum of the Leningradskiy CPSU Obkom was held in the Smolnyy. It discussed the results of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum and the tasks of the Leningradskaya Oblast party organization arising out of the report of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee "On the USSR Food Program for the Period Through 1990 and Measures for Its Implementation."

G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningradskiy party Obkom, delivered the report.

Comrades:

Consistently implementing a course toward the steady boosting of the people's well-being the 26th party congress--on the initiative of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium--set the task of improving food supplies to the country's population and of formulating a Food Program for the period through 1990 for this purpose.

The content of the program and ways of implementing it were examined by the party Central Committee May (1982) plenum whose decisions in their significance and scale, rank alongside the decisions of the historic CPSU Central Committee March (1965) plenum and mark a fundamentally new stage in the resolution of one of the most complex national economic problems.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's report at the CPSU Central Committee May plenum which was imbued with a Leninist spirit of party-mindedness and efficiency, is a document of tremendous political significance. After analyzing the party's multifaceted work to develop the country's agroindustrial complex and the successes achieved, the CPSU Central Committee general secretary frankly pointed to the existing shortcomings and unresolved questions and clearly defined current and long-term tasks and ways and means of implementing the Food Program in practice.

The party Central Committee plenum wholly approved the propositions and conclusions set out in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report, and resolved to make them the basis of the practical activity of party, state and economic organs and of trade union and Komsomol organizations in implementing the CPSU's agrarian policy. After approving the country's Food Program, the CPSU Central Committee plenum ratified CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolutions submitted to the CPSU Central Committee Politburo on a number of concrete questions backing up the main document, including: "On Improving the Management of Agriculture and Other Sectors of the Agroindustrial Complex," "On Measures To Improve the Economic Machinery and Strengthen the Economy of Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes," "On Measures To Increase Agricultural Workers' Material Interest in Increasing Output and Improving Its Quality," "On Additional Measures To Retain Workers Engaged in Stockraising on Kolkhozes, on Sovkhozes and at Other Agricultural Enterprises," "On Measures To Further Improve the Housing, Municipal and Consumer Service and Sociocultural Living Conditions of the Rural Population," and "On Further Strengthening Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes With Leading Cadres and Specialists and Enhancing Their Role and Responsibility in Developing Agricultural Production."

Thus the Food Program which has the aim of reliably providing the country's population with food products, is being brought to the fore both economically and politically. It not only means a radical turnabout in the development of agricultural and associated sectors but is also designed in its nature and scale to ensure the progress of the entire national economy.

The communists and working people of Leningrad and Leningradskaya Oblast, together with the party and the whole Soviet people, have greeted the materials of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum as an event of tremendous significance and as convincing new proof that the party is persistently implementing its supreme principle--everything for the sake of and for the good of man.

Wholly approving the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May plenum and the propositions and guidelines of the CPSU Central Committee general secretary's report, Leningraders note with a feeling of special gratitude and thanks the tremendous personal contribution of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev to the formulation of the Food Program and all his tireless activity imbued with concern for the growth of the people's well-being and for strengthening our motherland's might.

Comrades:

The Food Program, constituting a qualitatively new step in the system of planning and management of the economy, embodies the comprehensive approach, unites the different elements of the agroindustrial complex into a single whole and provides for their industrial complex into a single whole and provides for their dynamic and balanced development. The program is also an aggregate of indicators which have to be achieved: They have been published and obviously there is no need to cite them. It is also an aggregate of planned measures and ways and means of achieving the set aims: These are also clearly reflected in the materials of the party Central Committee plenum.

The acceleration of scientific and technical progress, the highly efficient utilization of production potential and the further strengthening of the material and technical base of both agriculture itself and all the sectors of the agroindustrial complex are defined as a most important condition of the successful implementation of the Food Program.

[PM011345] The party demands that a sharp turnabout be ensured toward intensive farming methods and the better use of land, production capacities, labor, material and financial resources and all existing reserves and potential for increasing food products and that a persistent struggle be mounted to improve labor productivity, reduce output prime cost, ensure economy and thrift and eliminate instances of mismanagement and wastefulness.

Obviously, comrades, the formulation of the major new tasks for the current decade is based on all the preceding activity of the party and people to implement agrarian policy since the CPSU Central Committee March (1965) plenum. During this period the material and technical base of agricultural production has been qualitatively renewed and its efficiency has improved. New sectors serving agriculture have been created.

Throughout these years the party Central Committee has paid unremitting attention to the formation of highly intensive agricultural zones around major industrial centers, including Leningrad.

As you know, as from 1968, the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government adopted three special resolutions providing for large scale measures for the intensification and comprehensive development of our oblast's agriculture.

The implementation of these resolutions and the use of the leading experience accumulated in various regions of the country made it possible to considerably strengthen the material and technical base of farms, to comprehensively mechanize many labor-intensive processes, and to ensure the widespread introduction of industrial techniques and the transfer of leading sectors onto an industrial footing.

I will cite just one generalizing indicator: Gross output on all categories of farms doubled in this period and increased from R500 million to R1 billion, and the total food production in the Leningrad agroindustrial complex now amounts to about R4 billion.

An important reference point for Leningrad communists in implementing agrarian policy was the recommendations that Comrade L.I. Brezhnev expressed in December 1971 at a meeting of the oblast party organization aktiv regarding the need to more fully provide the city and the oblast's industrial centers with locally produced products.

By working persistently to implement these instructions and by carrying out the measures laid down by the CPSU Central Committee to boost agriculture in the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone, working people in the public sector ensured an 80-percent increase in agricultural production during the 9th and 10th Five-Year Plans.

The average annual productivity of the dairy herd amounted to 3,300 kg of milk [per cow] in the 10th Five-Year Plan, and yield of grain crops reached 20-22, that of vegetables 280-300 and that of potatoes 135 quintals per hectare. At the present time the oblast produces over 1,000 quintals of milk and 270 quintals of meat per 100 hectares of agricultural land and the annual gross output exceeds R125,000.

The chief and most substantial result of the work which has been done has been the marked increase in the proportion of output from Leningrad fields and livestock units in the food balance. Though the city and oblast population has increased by more than 800,000 during this period, per capita deliveries of locally produced milk, meat and eggs have increased. For the last 3 years the oblast has been fully self-sufficient in the local range of vegetables.

Looking at the map of our oblast, comrades, it can be noted with satisfaction that large specialized zones of vegetable and potato growing, dairy and meat stockraising and industrial poultry raising have been formed on what used to be marshy lands of the Neva lowlands, overgrown areas of the Karelian isthmus and peat bogs in the Ladoga region and the southwest of the oblast. This is a direct result of the fact that party, soviet and economic organs have also carried out considerable work to industrialize rural construction.

Two agricultural and three housing construction combines and four new trusts have been created and the mobile mechanized columns have been strengthened in our oblast.

Over 80 industrial-type agricultural installations have been built in the two 5-year periods. They include the Pashskiy and Volna large beef-production enterprises (for 28,000 and 11,000 head of cattle respectively); the Novyy Svet "Vostochnyy" and "Sputnik" hog-fattening combines for over 300,000 hogs; the Lomonosovskaya and Russko-Vysotskaya poultry factories for the production of 23 million broilers and the Sinyavinskiy poultry complex for 1.5 million laying hens.

Four mixed feed plants have been commissioned, including plants in Volosovo and Gatchina, each producing 1,000 tons per day.

In the zone around Leningrad and also near the cities of Kirischi, Tikhvin, Vyborg and Kingisepp, industrial units for the production of vegetables under cover have been created with an overall hothouse area of over 200 hectares.

Social tasks have been successfully resolved. Some 2.7 million square meters of housing, schools with 27,000 places, rural vocational and technical schools with 9,500 places and clubs and houses of culture with over 22,000 places have been commissioned for agricultural working people. Many farm centers and rural population centers are being consistently transformed, and this building work is being carried out according to a unified general plan.

[PM011347] Leningrad and Leningradskaya Oblast's scientific and technical potential is having a growing influence on the resolution of the agrarian problems of the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone and other regions of the country, on

retooling agriculture, on increasing the output of compound mineral fertilizers, microbiological industry products and substitutes for food and fodder raw materials and on other topical tasks.

In the year of the 65th anniversary of Great October the collective of the Kirovskiy Zavod association will reach a significant labor frontier--250,000 Kirovets tractors will roll off its production line. The production of new fodder preparation equipment for stockraising units, sprinkler machinery and machines for vegetable growing, plant protection and stone clearing has been started up.

Major capacities for the production of highly concentrated compound mineral fertilizers, protein-vitamin concentrate, fodder yeast and sugar have been created recently. In the last year alone almost 4 million tons of phosphorous and nitrogen fertilizers in standard terms [v uslovnykh tukakh], 84,000 tons of protein, vitamin concentrates and considerable amounts of other fodder additives have been dispatched to agriculture.

The meat, dairy and food industry, the system for the procurement and storage of agricultural output and the food products trade have all been further developed. Leningrad scientists have developed and recommended to production dozens of new machines, techniques, strains of agricultural crops and lines of highly productive animals.

I think, comrades, that there is no need to speak in more detail of these results. There is only one conclusion that can be drawn: The CPSU Obkom, gorkoms and raykoms, the Soviet and economic organs of the city and the oblast and party, trade union and Komsomol organizations have done a great deal to implement the party's agrarian policy and improve the efficiency of the agricultural sector of our economy.

But as we quote these data, these figures showing growth, we are naturally mindful of the great, constant and truly fatherly concern that the Soviet state, the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev display for the supply of food products to Leningraders.

And our natural feelings of gratitude for this assistance and concern must unfailingly be supplemented by great responsibility for the further increase of locally produced food products. This demand stems from the very nature of the Food Program and is dictated by the scale of the tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee May plenum, each of which must be bolstered by a really state approach and specific and persistent party support.

For the oblast party organization the first important stage in implementing the measures outlined by the country's Food Program is the fulfillment of the party Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on the continued comprehensive development of Leningradskaya Oblast's agriculture in 1981-1985. This document covers practically all sectors of our agroindustrial complex with respect to extremely important indicators such as production volume, material and technical resources and capital investments, housing and cultural and consumer service construction and cadre training.

In order to get the maximum output out of the sown area and the livestock numbers now at the disposal of agricultural enterprises, we must, above all, ensure the further intensification of production, the growth of crop yields and animal productivity and a considerable reduction in the expenditure of manpower and funds per unit of output, and we must increase the role of economic factors in production planning and organization.

Our reserves in this direction are very considerable and lie primarily in strengthening the economy of laggard farms and pulling the weak links up to the level of the leaders. Judge for yourselves. Last year the Petrovskiy state pedigree stock plant in Priozerskiy Rayon obtained 5,720 kg of milk per cow, yet the Komintern Sovkhoz in that same rayon obtained less than half that amount.

The reasons for these contrasts lie primarily in the economic management methods and in attitudes toward work. While people at the Petrovskiy plant have for many years gradually assimilated advanced techniques and improved the organization of stockraisers' labor, all that still remains to be done on the Komintern Sovkhoz.

Or take arable farming: Kingiseppskiy and Lomonosovskiy Rayons are ahead of the others in our oblast in terms of fodder crop yields. But looking beyond the general indicators, you can see that on the Kilos Sovkhoz in that same Kingiseppskiy Rayon the grass yield is around 6 tons per hectare, yet on the Pribrezhnyy Sovkhoz it is 1.5 times less, and the Predportovyy Sovkhoz in Lomonosovskiy Rayon gets 60 tons per hectare of fodder root crops while the Kronshtadtskiy Sovkhoz gets only 35 tons.

There is clearly no need to explain that this patchiness in the indicators is precisely what reveals the true picture of how work is organized on specific farms and how the land, machines, fertilizers, fodder--in short, everything the sovkhoses have--are being utilized.

Going beyond individual rayons, it should be said that, despite the considerable amount of work performed in our oblast to reclaim and chemicalize land, strengthen the seed protection base and mechanize labor-intensive operations, we have not managed to obtain harvests in line with the funds that have been invested or with farms' production and technical potential.

[PM011349] An objective and comprehensive assessment made on the basis of detailed consideration of the potential of the various natural and economic zones, rayons and farms shows that even in the current 5-year plan the oblast's arable farmers can obtain 180 quintals of potatoes, 330 of vegetables and 55 of perennial grass hay per hectare. Overall, translated into fodder units, the productivity of each hectare of plowland must be approximately 35 quintals, as opposed to the 25 obtained last year.

Qualitative indicators must also form the basis for the development of dairy stockraising and the fattening of hogs and cattle. This was discussed in detail at last September's party Obkom plenum during the discussion of party, soviet and economic organs' tasks in further increasing the production of livestock products by strengthening the fodder base.

I would remind you that we must ensure milk herd productivity of at least 3,500 kg of milk [per cow] per year, obtain daily weight gains of at least 600 gm at all hog fattening units and also sell all young bulls (at an age of no more than 15 months) at a weight of over 400 kg.

In naming these indicators, we naturally take into account the peculiarities and varying potential of farms.

But it is a question of mobilizing as swiftly and as vigorously as possible leaders, specialists and all our cadres to achieve higher qualitative indicators.

It is important here to pay special attention to improving selection and breeding work and seed production. We are not starting from scratch in this. For instance, the achievements of the Pedigree Stock Sovkhoz Association are well known; it obtains stable results and even back in the past 5-year plan the average annual yield was 4,500 kg of milk per cow--and its dairy herd is considerable: almost 14,000 head.

The concentration of seed production on specialized associations in Volosovskiy, Lomonosovskiy and Gatchinskiy Rayons, where high-grade seed production increased by 150 percent over the course of the 5-year period, has also entirely proved its worth. However, those farms are not solving--indeed, cannot solve--all the problems. The task today is to bring the "second echelon" into play, so to speak. This means that, in order to make more rational use of our pedigree stock resources, every sovkhoz must use its best animals to set up pedigree liv-stock units and must send the most experienced stockraisers to work there.

Similar measures must be implemented in agricultural crop seed production. The existing system for the production and cultivation of high-grade seeds must be supplemented by the further specialization of teams and links on every farm, the intention being that every field in the oblast soon receive quality sowing material.

Now a few words about fodder production. In conjunction with the All-Union Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone Department, the oblast's agricultural organs have determined a precise line of action. Additional funds are being allocated to the sector. Fodder production must increase by 50 percent. The number of standard storage facilities will increase and as early as within the next 2 years each farm is to have shops for the preparation of full-ration mixtures.

Here too the main emphasis must be on the widespread introduction of progressive techniques, including the use of modern means of preserving fodder. Scientists have calculated that each 1,000 tons of silage prepared using preservatives may have an extra 1,500-2,000 tons of fodder units.

In view of the positive results achieved on the farms of Gatchinskiy, Kingiseppskiy and Vsevolozhskiy Rayons and in the Belogorka science and production association, we must more boldly assimilate this efficient and economical

technique and also find the opportunity to make wider use in stockraising of waste from the food, meat and dairy, microbiological, chemical and wood processing industries.

Thrifty, proprietorial use should also be made of other fodder resources. It is a question not only of expanding the scale of fodder yeast production at pulp and paper industry enterprises and at the Kirishskiy biochemical plant (that problem, as is well known, was reflected in the country's Food Program) but also of making more varied use of these purposes of arboreal [lesnoy] mixed feed, vitamin meal and partially hydrolyzed wood waste and meat products, which in our conditions will promote a certain increase in beef and milk production.

Without reducing the pace of the buildup of the production of coarse and succulent fodder, we must display special concern for improving the efficiency of the mixed feed industry, the quality of its output and the reduction of losses in production and transportation. Through the commissioning of new and expansion of existing production facilities, it is intended to increase mixed feed production to 1.5 million tons in the current 5-year plan and to 2 million tons in the 12th Five-Year Plan.

The experience of the construction and startup of the Volosovskiy plant, whose collective has pledged to reach the design productivity ahead of schedule, as early as October this year, must be more widely utilized in the construction of new enterprises in Luzhskiy and Kirovskiy Rayons.

[PM011351] The country's Food Program devotes great attention to the introduction of a scientifically substantiated arable farming and stockraising system in conformity with the conditions of each rayon, association and farm. Leningrad scientists and agricultural organs have already begun elaborating such systems.

A draft new arable farming system is undergoing trials this year. Not only the scientists who elaborated the system but also the agronomists and specialists of the pilot farms are now being rigorously tested. It would be correct for party and soviet organs at local level to assess the work of all participants in this important production experiment on the basis of what is actually grown, harvested and preserved in every association, on every sovkhos and in every cropfield.

The practice of recent years has shown convincingly that an efficient method of utilizing scientific achievements and of obtaining stable yields and stable animal productivity is their programming--that is, when the cultivation schemes [technologicheskiye karty] of links and teams take the fullest possible account of the soil and climatic conditions, the potential of particular strains of plant and breeds of livestock and material and manpower resources.

These methods are already used in a number of oblasts in the RSFSR, Belorussia and Moldavia and make it possible to obtain a considerable increase in production. Last year in Leningradskaya Oblast the method of programming yields (it was used on an area of 20,000 hectares) made it possible to obtain over R500,000 of additional output with unchanged material and manpower expenditure.

It is a question of strengthening the scientific approach in the implementation of the Food Program and of further improving the organization of the introduction of the achievements of science and leading practice into all sectors of the agroindustrial complex.

The party Central Committee plenum and the program that it adopted for improving the country's supply of food products create the scope for initiative and a creative quest. And any initiative, quest and experiment must be checked and corroborated by the end result: The growth in agricultural output and the attainment of high quantitative and qualitative indicators.

The party Central Committee has set the task of regarding the projected targets as minimum targets. Guided by this instruction, bringing the available reserves into play and resolutely eliminating shortcomings, party gorkoms and raykoms, soviet and economic organs and party organizations must do everything to scale greater heights and to increase the volume of production through the adoption of counterplans and additional pledges.

The scale of the tasks set by the country's Food Program require the more efficient utilization of capital investment and precision and coordination in the work of the entire construction conveyor.

A peculiarity of the current 5-year plan so far as we are concerned is that within the total amount of capital investments, considerable funds are being injected into the sectors of fodder production, arable farming and the processing and storage of agricultural output.

Early commissioning of major enterprises such as the Luzhskiy mixed feed plant, the second phase of the Sputnik hog fattening complex, the Severnaya poultry factory, the Leto firm's greenhouse combines, stockraising units and milk production complexes, new milling capacities and a meat processing plant would make it possible to provide a considerable increase in food products within a short time.

However, this aim will be assured only if the construction organization leaders, clients and planners at each project organize harmonious and coordinated work.

After recently examining the course of work in the construction of the Pargolovo machine building plant, the Obkom Bureau was forced to strictly warn K.A. Glukhovskiy, chief of Glavzapstroy [the main administration for construction in western regions of the RSFSR] and Yu. A. Andreyev, general director of the Kompleks association, of their personal responsibility for the lag that has been allowed to occur in the creation of capacities for the production of fodder harvesting equipment.

The obkom draws the attention of party gorkoms and raykoms, soviet ispolkoms and economic leaders to the need to organize precise and effective monitoring and strict compliance with the timetables for the commissioning and startup of all agroindustrial complex projects. As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed in his report at the CPSU Central Committee plenum, the construction of agricultural machine building and chemical industry enterprises, stockraising

complexes, greenhouse combines, mixed feed plants and storage facilities for agricultural output, fertilizers, fodder and equipment must be regarded as shock construction projects for the country.

[PM011353] That is how all the participants in the construction conveyor should understand the task. And I do not think our people have had their final say on the Komsomol's shock projects.

The Food Program devotes particular attention to further improving transport services to agriculture and allied sectors, despite the steady increase in shipment volumes. The requirements of the agroindustrial complex are still not fully satisfied.

We have not been able to fully eliminate strain in providing transport facilities for enterprises in the food and chemical industries and for mixed feed plants. As before, there is considerable above-norm idle time for freightcars and trucks in the sidings of enterprises, sovkhozes and railroad stations. There is a low level of mechanization of operations. The technical servicing of trucks is lagging behind. Much agricultural output is lost during transportation.

All this indicates the need for a radical improvement in transport services for agroindustrial sectors.

Here is something else to think about. Every year a large quantity of potatoes, fruit and vegetables is delivered to Leningrad. More than 70 percent of this freight is transported, as a rule by the railroads. Taking account of the rationality and efficiency of each transport artery and the preparedness of dispatchers and port workers, the time has evidently come for thorough consideration of the possibility of delivering part of this freight by river transport, which will make it possible to ease the load on railroad sidings, which are experiencing great strain even today.

Comrades, you know that there are still many unresolved questions in the organization of the storage and processing of agricultural products.

In this sphere we are not, of course, marking time. In the last 5-year plan alone storehouses with a total capacity of 125,000 tons were commissioned. The volume of fruit and vegetable products stored in premises with artificial cold storage facilities has increased. Complexes for the mechanized unloading of potatoes have been introduced at major bases. More than one-third of the potatoes and vegetables produced in the oblast are sold through direct "fields of store" ties.

However, the potential for organizing matters better is far from fully utilized. The creation of processing facilities, particularly for potatoes and vegetables has been subject to delay.

Poor work in mechanizing the manufacture of semifinished products and the packaging of food products is delaying the introduction of progressive forms of service and leading to losses of output and great labor expenditure. In public catering alone several thousand workers are employed every day in

processing fruit, vegetables and potatoes. Trade is obliged to keep about 2,500 people on the packaging of dry products. It is evidently necessary to have production facilities for the processing and preparation of products for sale (sorting, washing, packing) not only at city bases and storehouses, but particularly on storage sites in rayons of the oblast, using the local population for this.

Enterprises in the food, meat and dairy, milling and confectionary industries, wholesale bases and the consumer cooperative system have their own problems. The Leningrad Gorkom, sector departments of the party obkom and the Leningradskiy Obispolkom and the gorispolkom, in formulating annual targets and the plan for the 12th Five-Year Plan period, should place particular emphasis on the modernization and retooling of these enterprises.

Important tasks in implementing the Food Program face workers in virtually all sectors of Leningrad's industry and science.

As before, the Kirovskiy Zavod association will make its contribution to further increasing the power available to the country's agriculture--work is underway there on creating a more powerful Kirovets tractor with an increased engine life.

In accordance with the task set by the CPSU Central Committee plenum of completing the comprehensive mechanization of agriculture by the end of the decade, the Kompleks and Gatchinselmash associations must double the production of agricultural machines and spare parts in the current 5-year plan, creating production lines for fodder preparation units and starting up the production of hydrostatic transmission systems for fodder harvesting combines.

There will be an increase of almost 25 percent in the output of manufacturing equipment for the food industry and mechanized production lines for repackaging vegetables in the Prodmash association and the Torgmashplant. In the next few years the Fosforit association must construct and commission capacities for the production of feed phosphates, which are a valuable supplement to animals' diets.

The participation of Leningrad's scientific research and design organizations in resolving the tasks set is increasing. The areas of application of their forces will be very diverse: the acceleration of the retooling of the countryside, the elaboration of economical techniques for processing and storing arable and livestock products and the creation of progressive materials and designs for modern enterprises and equipment.

The initiative of the collectives of the pigment association and the shale processing plant, for instance, is worthy of support--they have elaborated a technique for obtaining paint and varnish materials on the basis of petroleum polymer resins. This will make it possible, in Leningrad alone, to do without the importation and utilization of several thousand tons of edible oils in the current 5-year plan.

The use of the standardized tractor motor apparatus created by the Central Scientific Research and Design Institute of Fuel Apparatus for Motorized

Tractor and Stationary Engines will make it possible to save tens of thousands of tons of fuel per year.

[PM011355] In a word, comrades, it is not a question of assistance to the countryside in the usual sense. It is a question of arming agriculture with modern scientific and technical ideas and achievements and ensuring the speediest introduction of progressive developments into practice. Of course patronage assistance will remain necessary for the time being, particularly during the busy period of agricultural operations. It is important to organize and utilize this assistance sensibly. We will continue to regard the organization of student detachments and summer camps for senior schoolchildren in the countryside as a reliable means of promoting young people's labor education.

Party gorkoms and raykoms and the party committees of enterprises and organizations in all sectors of Leningrad's economy must work persistently to increase the contribution of every labor collective to the Food Program's implementation and to ensure that the experience and skill of our working class and engineering, technical and scientific cadres are used to the maximum effect and with maximum efficiency to promote the implementation of its goals.

Comrades:

The implementation of the economic strategy for Soviet society's development presupposes active participation by all the components of our political system. You know that the other day the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium examined the tasks of the Soviets of People's Deputies in implementing the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum.

Addressing that session and defining state organs place in implementing the program outlined by the party, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed that the soviets which are endowed with constitutional powers, unite territorial and sectorial management and are responsible both for production results and for improving soviet people's services and that soviets work must constantly be improved.

In the light of these instructions I should like to particularly highlight two tasks directly connected with soviets' activity. First of all a few words about improving rural working people's social and consumer service conditions.

Continuing the work begun in previous years, there is much to be done in this regard in the Leningrad area, too. In the current 5-year plan at least 1.5 million square meters of housing and new preschool institutions, schools, vocational and technical colleges and clubs will be built. The network of health care institutions and trade and consumer service enterprises will be expanded.

Local soviets must adopt a more active stance in implementing these intensive plans. The comprehensive development [zastroyka] of many large rural population centers must be ensured using both states resources and the pooled money and resources of sovkhozes and other agricultural organizations and industrial, construction and transport enterprises.

The construction of low-rise farmstead-type houses with farm outbuildings must be expanded. The appropriate preconditions for this have been created: Plans have been formulated and capacities exist for producing houses which meet rural inhabitants' needs more fully.

Questions of road building and the reliability of the electricity supply to rural population centers and stockraising facilities deserve unremitting attention. In brief, local soviets should make a sharper turn toward restructuring the countryside.

An equally important task--and it is simultaneously economic and social--is to improve the working conditions of our arable farmers and stockraisers, to introduce more equipment and machinery and to ensure the steady growth of labor productivity.

As you know, the Food Program envisages measures to increase food production on enterprise and organization subsidiary farms, citizens' personal plots and orchard and garden cooperatives. All three forms are being developed in our oblast, too.

Using the experience of the V.I. Lenin optical mechanics association, an increasing number of enterprises are actively beginning to organize their own "agricultural shops" and some of them are already obtaining a real return. The party obkom bureau has adopted a special resolution which envisages measures to further develop these farms. And it is important to comprehensively increase the responsibility of soviets, trade unions and economic leaders for implementing what has been outlined.

Speaking of personal subsidiary plots, it may be noted that last year production of vegetables on them increased by 7 percent and that of meat by 6 percent. State resources received an extra 5,500 tons of meat, 12,000 tons of milk and 35,000 tons of potatoes.

At the same time the potential for increasing food production in this sector is by no means being fully utilized in areas of the Karelian isthmus and the northeast of the oblast. The oblast Potrebsoyuz and its local organizations are not showing sufficient initiative in increasing the production and procurement of output among the population.

In this context I should like to touch on another question. The number of of orchard and truck garden cooperatives was increased here recently. We see in this the creation of further conditions for working people's active leisure, and indeed the growing of greens, potatoes and vegetables for the family is also an important matter.

However, abuses are often allowed to occur in the organization of cooperatives. Some "horticulturalists" begin building two-story residences with bathroom and garage. This causes justified indignation among citizens, Great Patriotic War participants and labor veterans. On the other hand, formalism over the creation of new truck gardens on the part of some soviet and economic organs is also intolerable.

Soviet organs and, above all, the oblispolkom must more strictly and carefully consider the validity of the allocation of parcels of land and must monitor their use.

As has already been noted, comrades, the party Central Committee plenum examined a system of measures aimed at improving production management and the economic mechanism. With the aim of coordinating the activity of ministries and departments, their local organs and subordinate enterprises it is seemed expedient to set up agroindustrial commissions at the center and in the union republics and to authorize soviets to form agroindustrial associations and to create leadership councils for them in krays, oblasts and rayons.

These measures should help to create the conditions for highly productive labor and for achieving high end results.

The establishment of financially autonomous sovkhoz associations was an important step in improving the management of agricultural production in Leningradskaya Oblast. At present there are 28 specialized associations in operation, of which 21 are financially autonomous. They account for practically all the vegetable, egg and poultry meat production, about 70 percent of the milk and potatoes and over 80 percent of the beef and pork.

[PM011357] Taking into account the fact that the agricultural leadership structure which has been formed in the oblast is based on financially autonomous sovkhoz associations and that these fulfill the role of the rayon production level of management, we are faced with implementing measures to further improve this work.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Improving the Management of Agriculture and Other Sectors of the Agroindustrial Complex" defined in legislative form the broad rights of association councils as management organs in rayons and oblasts. Thus they have been empowered to examine the draft plans not only of sovkhozes but also of other enterprises and organizations of the rayon agroindustrial complex, to submit proposals on them to the relevant higher organs, to approve rates for services and work performed by associated enterprises and to partially reallocate material and technical resources when necessary.

Thus real potential is being created for the more systematic regulation of both economic and organizational and management relations among all associated enterprises, including construction, transport, procurement and trade organizations. It is important that the system of material incentives for the quantity and quality of output obtained from arable farming and stockraising is also extended now to rural working people's partners.

At the same time all the measures to further stimulate agricultural production cannot be expected to function automatically. They are predicated on efficient and mutually monitored work by all production links and on high executive discipline.

As is well known, we have accumulated definite experience of implementing comprehensive economic and social development plans.

Evidence of this is provided by the work practice of Leningrad city and oblast soviet deputies, work approved recently by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to improve comprehensive planning, coordinate the development of the production and the nonproduction spheres and ensure the economical, rational use of the material and manpower resources.

Of course, the activity of soviets must be further improved in the new conditions after the approval of the country's Food Program. These questions will be examined in detail at local soviet sessions. And even now, in the course of preparations for the coming elections to the local organs of state power, we must ponder all the organizational aspects of the work ahead.

We are all well aware that the implementation of the Food Program will depend to decisive degree on the maturity of our cadres--leaders, experts and workers in mass trades. In recent years the standard of workers in agriculture and in the sectors servicing it has risen noticeably. As a result, all rural associations and major sections of production are headed by specialists who hold diplomas.

On average there are now over 50 agronomists, livestock experts, economists and engineers working on each sovkhos. Three-fourths of the team leaders and virtually all stockraising complex chiefs have specialized training.

This is greatly helped by the successful system for the training and retraining of leading cadres. For example, the Leningrad Agricultural Institute was prompt to organize the training of livestock engineers for industrial stock-raising. Both arable farming and the sphere of agricultural products procurement and storage now have a great need of such experts.

In view of the increased demands, thought must be given to further improving the system for enhancing leading cadres' skills which has taken shape at the Leningrad higher party school and the corresponding VUZes.

The CPSU Obkom expresses the confidence that in response to the CPSU Central Committee May plenum's decisions, many agricultural experts and agronomists, livestock experts and engineers working at the oblast and rayon levels of management will transfer to the decisive sections of production, which will make it possible to further strengthen these sections with competent and politically mature experts.

As before, we must concern ourselves with the training, education and retention in the countryside of workers in mass trades. During the 9th and 10th Five-Year Plans, rural vocational and technical colleges trained about 35,000 skilled workers.

In his greetings to graduates of Leningrad city and oblast schools who had decided to continue their studies at vocational and technical colleges, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev rated highly our experience and the organization of the mentor movement and noted the successful work of the Michurinskoye Rural Vocational and Technical College.

The future belongs to these colleges. At the same time there is a definite gap at present between the training of experts actually for agriculture and for the sectors which serve it. Thus vocational and technical education has not been sufficiently developed in the system of the procurement, storage and processing of output and the mixed feed industry. Clearly, ways of training workers for these spheres, including possibly via direct contracts with existing rural colleges, should be more rapidly sought.

Work on vocational guidance and on strengthening the links between sovkhoses, rural schools and vocational and technical colleges requires further improvement. More care and attention should be shown here by sovkhos party organizations, people's education organs and the Komsomol.

Comrades:

The implementation of the Food Program requires powerful organizational and political backup. The CPSU Central Committee plenum stressed in particular the increasing role of rural communists, primary party organizations and party gorkoms and raykoms, which are the direct proponents of agrarian policy.

The party stratum in the countryside here now totals 13 percent: In dairy livestock raising, one person in eight is a communist and among machine operators it is one in six. Shop party organizations and party groups are in operation at most dairy units and complexes. The work of temporary party groups in mechanized detachments and links is yielding good results.

[PM011359] The practice of creating councils of party organization secretaries has proven itself under conditions of financially autonomous sovkhos associations. New opportunities are opening up now for strengthening party influence on all aspects of the activity not just of sovkhoses but also of associated collectives and for bringing the methods and forms of party work into line with the tasks and requirements of the new stage of agricultural development.

Under these conditions it is important to enhance the role of primary party organizations, to concentrate their attention on the main matter--work with people--and to promote by every means the raising of political and labor activeness. It is in this vein that communists work at the Detskoselskoye, Ruchyi, Vsevolozhskoye, Pobeda, Novvy Svet and Leto sovkhos production associations and the Ptitseprom trust, where competition has been launched on a wide scale and where scientific and technical achievements and pacemakers' experience are held in high esteem.

Team forms of labor organizations and the stimulation of production growth on the basis of financially autonomous links, sections and shops are being further developed thanks to the persistence of primary party organizations. In all, over 3,000 teams embracing tens of thousands of workers have now been created in the countryside. About one-third of them are working on a single job schedule. The practice of distributing the bonus fund according to the coefficient of labor participation is expanding.

The honorary title "esteemed USSR agriculture worker" instituted by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium will be an important new incentive to conscientious

selfless labor, and there is no doubt that among those who will be awarded this lofty title we shall meet the names of illustrious Leningrad arable farmers and stockraisers.

Broad work on studying the party Central Committee plenum's decisions, the country's Food Program and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's report has now been launched in all party organizations, within the political and economic education system and in labor collectives. The CPSU Central Committee plenum's results will be discussed at party gorkom and raykom plenums, at meetings of city and rayon party organization aktivs and within primary party organizations. All of this work should help every communist and working person to profoundly grasp the tasks that have been put forward, help to create an atmosphere of high personal responsibility and help to enhance discipline and organization.

At the same time we must realize that much remains to be done to increase the efficiency of educational work, to instill the necessary order in labor collectives and to raise the level of mass consciousness. In their written and oral appeals to party and soviet organs many working people frequently raise these questions and demand that the struggle against shortcomings in various areas of work, against losses of agricultural output and against abuses in the trade sphere be stepped up. And this is not without justification.

For example, thefts of food products during transportation have increased--and on a large scale--at the Lentorgbytttrans administration's motor vehicle enterprises.

Thefts continue on the railroads. Comrades, it is necessary to guard against all attempts to make profits at the state's expense, to strictly suppress all abuses and to strive persistently to ensure that every collective shows a keen sense of concern for society's interests.

An important place in the Food Program's ideological backup is assigned to the mass information and propaganda media. Their task consists in revealing more broadly the new methods of management of the various components of the agro-industrial complex and cadres' role and responsibility and in generalizing advanced experience and useful initiatives.

It must be shown skillfully that vitally important questions and the creative development of everything that is happening in agriculture are at issue. Thus we expect a businesslike tone, an in-depth analysis of the ways of achieving success and a clear reflection of the new things that will emerge in this great work. Our life provides many themes for discussion in the press and on television and radio, militant, interesting everyday themes, and it is important to take these to the masses.

As you know, there have recently been conferences at the party Central Committee for leaders of mass information and propaganda organs and of the ministries and departments forming the agroindustrial complex. Specific questions directly connected with the fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee plenum's guidelines were discussed at them. These conferences' recommendations--and they are being widely covered by the press--must be taken into account in our practical work.

In conclusion G.V. Romanov said:

The Food Program is a long-term document but it must yield its first fruits as early as this year.

The sowing campaign is drawing to a close now on the oblast's fields. As always, there were surprises in the weather and certain organizational difficulties. But it was not these factors which ultimately determined the outcome of the sowing campaign. The main point is that vegetable growers, field crop growers, machine operators and agronomists showed a truly proprietorial attitude toward the land and the fulfillment of all work. This approach and attitude must be consolidated.

With the onset of the pasturage period, the oblast's stockraisers are increasing supplies of milk, meat and eggs to the state. But we cannot rest on our laurels here. Everything must be done to ensure that stockraising output increases.

Party gorkoms and raykoms, soviet and economic organs, party, trade union and Komsomol organizations must realize that the successful implementation of this year's targets and pledges by every labor collective will be the first serious test in the implementation of the Food Program and a test on the maturity of cadres of leaders and experts and of labor collectives' activeness.

[PM011401] A few words on the state of affairs in other sectors. Leningraders have coped successfully with the targets and pledges of the first 5 months of the jubilee year, the year of the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation.

Above-plan industrial output worth over R97 million has been sold. The entire increase in the production volume was obtained by increasing labor productivity. Since the beginning of the year over R700 million of capital investments have been assimilated.

At the same time, certain areas of work are causing concern. The situation regarding the fulfillment of targets is tense at certain machine building, light and food industry enterprises, many construction organizations, the Oktyabrskaya railroad, the Leningrad Main Administration for Motor Transport and city and oblast trading organizations is lagging behind the plan.

Party gorkoms and raykoms must investigate objectively the state of affairs at the local level and outline and implement measures to ensure the unconditional fulfillment of the set targets. It is necessary everywhere to commission reserves for increasing production and strive persistently to improve efficiency and quality in all national economic spheres.

There is no doubt that the large-scale tasks put forward by the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum will serve as a powerful new stimulus developing political and labor activeness in the struggle to implement our Leninist party's plans to strengthen the country's economic and defense might and increase the people's prosperity.

Allow me, comrades, to assure the CPSU Central Committee, its Politburo and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally that the Leningrad party organization and the city oblast working people will spare no efforts to successfully fulfill the 26th party congress decisions and to implement the country's Food Program, which meets the Soviet people's interests.

CSO: 1800/842

REGIONAL

ROMANOV ADDRESS TO ELECTORAL OKRUG MEETING

PM070855 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jun 82 pp 1-2

[LENTASS report: "Toward New Victories in the Name of Communism"]

[Excerpts] The voters of electoral okrug No 554 met their Leningrad city soviet candidate deputy Girgoriy Vasilyevich Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Leningradskiy party Obkom, at the Leningradskiy CPSU Obkom Political Enlightenment Center yesterday, 17 June. Leningrad city soviet candidate G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Leningradskiy CPSU Obkom, addressed the meeting and was warmly greeted by those present. He said:

Dear comrades:

First of all, allow me to express heartfelt gratitude to the S.M. Kirov textile combine's collective and to all participants in today's meeting for their nomination as candidate deputy for Leningrad city soviet for electoral okrug No 554.

Your confidence is a great honor. I should like to assure you that I shall do my utmost to justify it and continue to devote all my efforts to the cause of our Leninist party and the service of the Soviet people.

The Soviet Constitution, the fundamental law of our socialist state, contains these words: "All power in the USSR belongs to the people." Expressing the great essence of the October Revolution's historic gains, this concise phrase acquires special meaning and content now during preparation for the elections to the local organs of state power.

The present election campaign is being held in a situation of nationwide struggle to successfully fulfill the 26th CPSU Congress designs and in an atmosphere of high political and labor enthusiasm brought about by the preparation for the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation.

All the pre-election rallies and meetings are unanimously approving and supporting the party's Leninist course in the domestic and foreign policy spheres and the multifaceted practical activity of the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo and paying high tribute to the tremendous personal contribution made

to strengthening our motherland's might, increasing national prosperity and strengthening world peace by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

A little over 2 years has elapsed since the previous local soviet elections. It has been a period of dynamic and fruitful development of soviet society, a period containing many significant events.

The most important of them was the 26th CPSU Congress, which outlined new horizons of communist creation. The whole post congress period has shown that the party is implementing its course creatively, far-sightedly and on a scientific basis.

The party Central Committee May (1982) plenum was an event of tremendous importance. Its decisions, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's report and the country's Food Program for the period to 1990 have been received everywhere with fervent and unanimous approval.

The party has defined the fulfillment of the USSR Food Program, which represents a qualitatively new step in the system of economic planning and administration, as the central task of the coming decade. In terms of significance and scale it not only marks a radical change in the development of agriculture and related sectors but is also designed to promote the progress of the whole national economy.

G.V. Romanov stressed that crucial tasks are to be resolved this very year in the implementation of the country's Food Program. A major test is now being undergone by the oblast's arable farmers and stockraisers who are taking every step to reduce the adverse consequences of unfavorable weather and to ensure a full crop of vegetables, potatoes and root crops from every hectare as well as to procure sufficient coarse and succulent fodder from each farm for stock-raising.

It is now important to formulate thoroughly the whole package of practical actions connected with organizing the procurement, storage, processing and sale of produce from Leningrad's arable farms and livestock units and of the agricultural produce supplied to Leningrad from other regions of the country. With this aim in mind it is necessary to increase the degree of mechanization of work and improve the organization of the storage of agricultural produce at vegetable stores and potato depots and to expand the direct "field to store" links.

The workers of practically all Leningrad's economic sectors and the collectives of many scientific-research and planning organizations face crucial tasks in implementing the USSR Food Program, the speaker stressed further.

It is also incumbent on Smolninskiy Rayon's labor collectives to increase their contribution. Considerable production and scientific forces are concentrated there which even now are participating directly in implementing many important tasks both within and outside Leningradskaya Oblast.

[PM070857] Under the new conditions, the role of patronage assistance is increasing immeasurably, particularly during intensive agricultural campaigns. Your rayon's enterprises and organizations have long had patronage links with rural workers of Priozerskiy and Volosovskiy Rayons. Care must now be taken to step up technical assistance, to introduce progressive developments into practice as quickly as possible and ultimately to increase every labor collective's contribution to the intensification of agriculture and related sectors.

Finally, mention should be made of the kind of reserve for increasing food production that the subsidiary plots of industrial enterprises and organizations should become. In your rayon, unfortunately, by no means all collectives have such plots yet, matters must be rectified and the existing plans for creating new subsidiary plots must be backed up by practical actions.

Fulfilling the 26th CPSU Congress decisions with the rest of the country Leningraders have taken a considerable step forward in the period between local soviet elections. The oblast party organization persistently focuses its efforts on further intensifying production and raising its efficiency and quality.

Several hundred new types of modern, highly productive equipment have been created in the course of implementing all-union, sectorial and territorial comprehensive targeted programs.

For the most part, the collectives of Smolninskiy Rayon's industrial enterprises, scientific and planning organizations are achieving good results. It is important to note that the preferential growth of labor productivity is being ensured in the rayon mainly by measures involving technical progress.

Many areas have been comprehensively mechanized since the beginning of the 5-year plan. Dozens of automated lines, flow lines and progressive production processes have been introduced. The rayon's scientific research and planning and design organizations are now developing the most up-to-date power industry equipment, designing major power stations, gas pipelines, power lines and machinery for the pulp and paper and chemical industries and resolving a number of other important national economic tasks.

The movement to ensure an economic saving of at least R1 billion from the introduction of scientific and technical designs into practice is acquiring a more purposeful character. It is now planned to obtain this saving by implementing plans fulfilled and introduced within the current 5-year plan alone.

In brief, Smolninskiy Rayon's workers have reason to be proud. It is also gratifying to note that the rayon has been awarded the RSFSR Council of Ministers and AUCCTU Challenge Red Banner for its work results in the first year of the 5-year plan. On the whole, the rayon is coping well with this year's targets, too.

Subsequently, G.V. Romanov directed the audience's attention to the need to pay more attention to eliminating the shortcomings still existing in the work of some industrial and transport enterprises.

It is very important to continue to enhance labor collectives' role in the struggle against shortcomings and for achieving high end results in every area of work. And all of this is a great field of action for our party and social organizations. It is they who must create an atmosphere of high exactingness, efficiency and responsibility.

It is well known, comrades, G.V. Romanov said, that the resolution of economic tasks is indissolubly linked with the implementation of major social changes. Leningrad and its oblast are consistently resolving the housing problem in the current 5-year plan as in all recent years. Nearly 150,000 families, or 420,000 Leningraders have improved their housing conditions in the period between local soviet elections alone.

Much is being done in terms of the city's facilities and of improving working people's transport and consumer services. Of the most important projects which are nearing completion one can name the construction of the Kantemirovskiy bridge, the largest bridge across the Neva near Petrokrepost, which will link Vyborgskiy and Petrogradskiy Rayons. The construction of a much-needed bypass road near Okhtinskiy bridge has begun. A new subway section between Petrogradskaya and Udelnaya stations will go into operation ahead of schedule this year.

Considerable work has also been done in Smolninskiy Rayon. Tens of thousands of square meters of well-equipped housing have been commissioned following capital repairs to buildings. On the whole the layout of the Ploshshad Diktatury Proletariata, the rayon's main square and one of Leningrad's most important squares, has been completed.

At the same time it must also be pointed out that some questions have still not been resolved in the necessary way. In particular, it is necessary to complete the modernization of the Sinopskaya embankment, the layout of the Robespierre embankment and the restoration of the Aleksandr Nevskiy Monastery. And, of course, it must be the object of the rayon soviet's constant attention to further provide the rayon's many residential districts with facilities and green belts.

[PM070859] The party obkom, soviet organs and newspaper editorial offices are frequently alerted, by Smolninskiy Rayon inhabitants as well as others, about shortcomings in the work of municipal service and passenger transport enterprises and the service and trade sphere. Certain officials have failed to eradicate red tape and bureaucracy.

Despite intensifying the struggle against parasitism, bribery, profiteering and embezzlement of socialist property we have not succeeded in fully eradicating these negative phenomena, and it is not just law enforcement organs which must show greater activeness here. It is the duty of every conscientious citizen to oppose any violation or abuse.

As for honest people's needs and requirements, there is and can be no trifling question where the working man and his interests are concerned.

At the recent USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium session, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stressed that Soviets must constantly improve their work so as to become stricter and more demanding masters over the territory under their jurisdiction. This places a special responsibility on local organs of state power both for developing production and for improving the quality of people's services.

This is the kind of generalized instruction that electors are giving in the current meetings with candidate deputies, and it is the supreme obligation and supreme duty of all who will be invested with a deputy's authority to carry out this instruction day in, day out, persistently and in a businesslike way.

Having dwelt on some questions of the present-day international situation, G.V. Romanov stressed that the Communist Party has done and is continuing to do its utmost to ensure the necessary foreign policy conditions for our motherland's further prosperity and for consolidating peace for our motherland's further prosperity and for consolidating peace and the peoples' security.

The peace program for the eighties adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress and the subsequent peace initiatives put forward by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev confirm convincingly and show graphically that it is Soviet foreign policy's main avenue and main course to ensure lasting peace.

At present, the entire international public is being tremendously influenced by the exceptionally important message sent by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to the Second UN General Assembly Special Session on Disarmament.

In the the Soviet Union commits itself unilaterally not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. In a concentrated form our country again expresses its approach to the most burning problem of the present day--how to protect peace and remove the likelihood of the emergence of nuclear war. The ball is now in the other nuclear powers' court.

Thus in a complex international situation the Soviet state, born with Lenin's decree on peace, reaffirms its loyalty to its course of developing relations with all countries without preconditions, without striving for any advantages for itself and without infringing anyone's rights.

But, as Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has repeatedly stressed, we will always stand up for our interests and for the interests of the fraternal socialist community, our friends and allies, and no one should have any doubts on this score.

In conclusion, G.V. Romanov wished the okrug's electors and Smolninskiy Rayon's working people, happiness, prosperity and new successes in work for a worthy greeting to the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation and in the struggle to successfully implement the 26th CPSU Congress decisions.

(G.V. Romanov's speech was heard with great attention and repeatedly interrupted by applause)

REGIONAL

GRISHIN ADDRESSES MOSCOW AWARD CEREMONY

PM091607 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jun 82 pp 1-2

[Unattributed report: "Plant's Labor Glory. Presentation of Order of Labor Red Banner to Collective of First State Bearings Plant"]

[Excerpt] Yesterday the motherland's high awards were presented to the plant's collective and production frontrunners. A ceremony devoted to this joyful event was held at the enterprise.

The following were in the presidium--V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom; R.F. Dementyeva and L.A. Borisov, secretaries of Moscow CPSU Gorkom; A.S. Kobzev, chief of a CPSU Central Committee sector; representatives of party, Soviet and public organizations.

The meeting was opened by D.P. Yulin, secretary of the plant party committee.

An honorary presidium comprising the CPSU Central Committee Politburo led by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev was elected with great enthusiasm.

V.V. Grishin, who was warmly greeted by the gathering, delivered a speech.

Today, V.V. Grishin said, is a portentous and joyful day in the life of the collective of the First State Bearings Plant. The plant is being presented with the Order of the Labor Red Banner, which it has been awarded for its great contribution to the development of our homeland's machine building. Some 300 plant workers have been awarded orders and medals of the Soviet Union. The motherland's awards are a testimony to the great services of the plant's working people in developing and strengthening the socialist economy and in the practical implementation of the CPSU's economic policy.

First of all permit me to convey to the plant's collective the congratulations and good wishes of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Allow me on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Moscow Party Gorkom to warmly and heartily congratulate you, comrade award winners and all workers, engineering and technical

workers and employees of the plant, on the motherland's high award and to wish the collective new successes in labor and new achievements in communist building.

We are living at a time when all Soviet people, in an atmosphere of high political and labor enthusiasm, are working to fulfill the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. The ideas and decisions of the congress are exerting an increasingly profound influence on the life of our country, the activity of the party and people and on the course of events in the world.

The CPSU Central Committee May plenum was an event of tremendous historic significance, as were the report delivered at it by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the food program approved by the plenum. The implementation of this program will enable the country's population to be more fully provided with all types of food. The matter now depends on all labor collectives and all working people becoming involved in the active struggle to fulfill the tasks set.

The working people of Moscow, as indeed of the whole country, have good conditions for this. Our economy is developing steadily and systematically. The output of the means of production is increasing. Heavy and light industry are strengthening.

The boosting of the people's material and cultural living standard and the creation of the best conditions for the all-around development of the individual are possible only on the basis of further improving the efficiency of our entire social production and increasing labor productivity and work quality. The CPSU Central Committee and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev have set the task of transferring the entire economy, including agriculture, as rapidly as possible onto the rails of a qualitatively new and intensive path of development and of making it really economical. Our party and the Soviet people are armed with a clear and precise program of communist building at the present stage and are persistently implementing it.

One of the most important laws governing the improvement of the economic and social life of the country is the constant growth of the role of the CPSU as the political leader, organizer and educator of the working class and all working people, and the inspirer of the activity of the masses in the struggle to build communism. Under the leadership of the party our people have transformed their motherland into a mighty power. Here, our party, the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government are tirelessly struggling for a lasting peace and for mutually advantageous cooperation between states with different social systems. It is precisely this policy which meets the aspirations of Soviet people and all peoples on earth.

In the current tense international situation when the aggressiveness and hegemonism of the forces of reaction, primarily U.S. imperialism have increased, the active implementation of the peace program for the 80's advanced by the 26th CPSU Congress is of prime significance for the fate of mankind. In the period since the congress the party has been persistently and consistently resolving the tasks set by it and resolutely seeking new ways and approaches to settling pressing international problems.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speeches at the 17th Trade Unions Congress and the 19th Komsomol Congress, his speech in Tashkent and other speeches are documents of international significance. They formulate the Soviet Union's concrete proposals for curbing the arms race and averting the threat of thermonuclear war. An important contribution to the cause of strengthening peace is Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's message to the current UN General Assembly session, in which, on behalf of the Soviet Union and the 269-million-strong Soviet people, he solemnly stated that the Soviet Union pledges not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. Here the peoples of the world rightly expect the Soviet Union's decision to be followed by corresponding steps by other nuclear powers. Comrade Brezhnev also put forward a proposal for a complete ban on chemical weapons and the elimination of stockpiles.

Muscovites and all Soviet people, unanimously approving and warmly supporting the party's policy, express deep gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev for all that is being done for the sake of the Soviet motherland's prosperity and of strengthening world peace.

Thanks to Soviet people's heroic labor and the multifaceted, purposeful activity of the CPSU, the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, in the year since the congress a further step has been taken along the path of creating the material and technical base for communism. Moscow's working people have made a considerable contribution to these successes.

On the basis of what has been achieved, the capital's working people are confidently implementing the program for 1982. On the initiative of leading collectives, a struggle for the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of targets for the current year and the 11th 5-year plan has been launched at many plants, factories, construction sites, scientific institutions and organizations in transport, municipal services and the service sphere.

Socialist competition under the slogan "60 shock labor weeks for the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation" has taken on great scope at Moscow's enterprises. Responding in deeds to the CPSU Central Committee resolution "on the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation," many workers and collectives of production teams have adopted enhanced pledges to fulfill the annual plan by the 65th anniversary of Great October and the targets for the first 2.5 or 3 years of the 5-year plan by 30 December 1982. A whole series of valuable initiatives has emerged with the aim of further improving the efficiency and quality of work. The party gorkom is confident that every worker, engineer, technician and employee in Moscow will greet the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation with a personal labor gift.

The results of work in 1981 and the early part of this year indicate that a good labor rhythm has been adopted. Not to slacken off, to go further without fail, to achieve more without fail--that is our common task.

The glorious collective of the First State Bearings Plant has always been in the vanguard of the Moscow workers' labor achievements, V.I. Grishin went on. The First State Bearings Plant, which was declared a priority

construction project for the first 5-year plan by a decision of the party and government, was constructed in record time and gave the country the first Soviet bearings in early 1932.

The plant's collective, improving their economic, party and social activity from year to year, have invariably been among the initiators of the movement for leading work methods, the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of state plans, the introduction of scientific and technical achievements and the saving of material and energy resources.

During the 9th and 10th 5-year plan years the First State Bearings Plant entered a new period of development--a period of retooling and of the enterprise's transformation into a highly mechanized, model plant. In cooperation with scientific organizations, the most important technical problems in further automating and mechanizing production, introducing low-waste technology and improving working conditions have been successfully resolved.

The introduction of new technology resulted in a saving of about R20 million and made it possible to free more than 6,000 production and industrial personnel from manual operations.

By increasing labor productivity and on the basis of widespread socialist competition, in the 9th and 10th 5-year plans the First State Bearings Plant collective gave the national economy more than 10 million bearings above the plan. At present three comprehensive automated shops and 320 automated and continuous flow lines are in operation at the plant, manufacturing some 45 percent of the total output. The level of use of automated equipment has risen to 72 percent. An automated production control system has been created on the basis of a modern information and computer center.

At your enterprise much has been done to seek out internal reserves and potential, and a number of valuable patriotic initiatives have emerged. More than 2,000 workers at the plant fulfilled the 1981 plan by the 64th anniversary of Great October, and many have adopted pledges to complete 2-year targets by Constitution Day--7 October 1982.

The successes achieved in the collective's production activity are the result of the selfless labor of workers, engineers, technicians and employees at the plant and the purposeful organizational and political work of the party, trade union and komsomol organizations and the economic leadership.

Remarkable skilled cadres have emerged in the course of socialist competition. They include the plant's lathe operator Nikolay Andreyevich Volkhonin; thermal processing specialist Pavel Alekseyevich Vindyukov, who has today been awarded the Order of Lenin and the star of a hero of socialist labor; engineer Aleksandr Ivanovich Sokolov; grinder hero of socialist labor Nina Mikhaylovna Motova; forge hand Aleksandr Yegorovich Afonin: winner of a state prize; senior foreman Oleg Vasilyevich Veryalin; shop chief Vladimir Ivanovich Kostyushin, and hundreds of other masters of bearings production, experts in their field.

V.V. Grishin expressed cordial gratitude to the frontrunners and all the plant's workers, engineers, technicians and employees for their selfless shock labor, their constant striving for new heights and their high creative activeness.

The economic potential created by the people's labor is a reliable basis for our country's further progress along the path of communist building. Efficiency and the all-around improvement in efficiency are the general course which we must follow in order to successfully ensure the fulfillment of the tasks set for the 11th 5-year plan and the longer term.

Your collective's efforts must also be channeled into resolving this important problem. In the current 5-year plan it is planned for your enterprise to increase output by 15 percent. Here the entire increase in the volume of output must take place on the basis of increased labor productivity. It is necessary to start up the production of bearings with enhanced load capacity and precision and to devote particular attention to fulfilling orders for agricultural machine-building enterprises.

Major, crucial and, frankly, complex tasks face the collective. The plant has recently reduced the rate of increase in the volume of production and labor productivity. Downward amendments to plan targets have been tolerated.

The plant's main shops are not working steadily and losses of working time remain considerable. This cannot be tolerated, comrades. Of course, the collective has considerable difficulties. Organization, discipline and the creative quest for solutions to the tasks set are all the more necessary. It is necessary to concentrate the efforts of the party organization and the labor collective in the main salient--the enterprise's modernization and retooling and the commissioning of new production capacities.

In conjunction with construction workers, the plant is setting up a new production area in Lyublino. The plan for assimilating capital investments in 1981 was overfulfilled and operations planned for the current year are also being carried out. Nonetheless a considerable laggardness has been permitted to occur in relation to the time set for commissioning the first phase. The speediest startup of the first phase of the new production facility is a matter of honor for the collective.

It is necessary to strive still more persistently for the comprehensive automation of production, to actively introduce robots and manipulators, particularly to release auxiliary workers, and to eliminate unskilled labor. This largely determines the plant's future development, since the planned increase in production volumes must be ensured while the numbers of workers are reduced.

It is equally important to constantly improve the organization of production and improve the standard of management at the enterprise. Here one of the most effective methods is the wide introduction of the team form of labor organization and incentives, which, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has noted, is fully in accordance with the party's economic strategy at the present stage.

The team form of labor organization now covers about 55 percent of the plant's workers. But only some 40 percent of teams are operating on an autonomous financing basis. And wage leveling is tolerated in some teams. In a number of teams the rate of increase in wages outstrips the rate of increase in labor productivity.

The enterprise leadership and the party and trade union organizations must structure their work in such a way as to ensure that the team form of labor organization is the main form at the plant, to increase the teams' labor efficiency and to make full use of the advantages of this progressive form of participation by the collective in production management.

You are well aware of your potential and of existing difficulties and unresolved problems, V.V. Grishin went on. The main thing is to draw the correct conclusions and adopt appropriate measures to ensure further progress. Your plant's future does not lie beyond the present. It is within the present, and by resolving today's tasks it is necessary to reach tomorrow more actively and boldly. This approach has guaranteed the plant's successes in the past and will ensure new achievements in future.

Your collective is known for its labor and social deeds. But more is required today. In the current 5-year plan party, trade union and komsomol organizations, economic leaders and all working people at the enterprise must launch extensive work to turn the plant into a model Moscow enterprise. To this end it is necessary to organize a struggle to transform every sector and subunit of the plant into exemplary ones in terms of production efficiency and work quality, level of technical equipment and technology and degree of mechanization of operations. Much must be done in the collective's further social development.

The high achievements of the First State Bearings Plant in fulfilling state targets and the wide scope of the socialist competition inspire confidence that the collective of the First State Bearings Plant will cope successfully with the tasks facing them and give a fitting reply to the high assessment of their labor by the Communist Party and the Soviet Government.

V.V. Grishin read out the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree on the award of the Order of the Labor Red Banner to the First State Bearings Plant and, to tumultuous applause from those present, pinned the order to the plant's banner.

CSO: 1800/886

REGIONAL

KAZAKH PEOPLE'S DEPUTIES ELECTIONS PREPARATIONS

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 21 May 82 p 1

[Editorial: "The Polling Stations"]

[Text] The present election campaign is taking place in our republic under the sign of an ever increasing struggle for the successful implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the socialist competition underway for a worthy greeting of the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Union, and preparations for the 250th anniversary of Kazakhstan's voluntary annexation to Russian. This is also determining the Kazakhs' social and labor activity reigning in the collectives of all sectors of the republic's national economy on the eve of the elections for the local soviets of people's deputies.

The electoral districts and polling stations have been set up within the periods laid down by law and the electoral commissions have been formed from representatives of the different strata of society. The nomination of candidate deputies has been completed, and has been convincing proof of the fact that by exercising the rights afforded them by the USSR Constitution, our people have named the most worthy representatives of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and intelligentsia capable of successfully carrying out the honorable and responsible duties of a people's deputy.

As CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium comrade L.I. Brezhnev has stressed, under present conditions "the demands being made of the soviets and of their deputies are growing because implementation of all our plans requires good organization, discipline and activity. And these qualities are not born of themselves. Daily work is necessary to educate and rally the masses. And in this matter it is difficult to overestimate the role of the deputies and their personal example."

Everywhere agitation is being developed for the candidate deputies. And at this important stage of the election campaign the polling station is becoming the center of organizational and mass-political work in party, soviet, trade union and other public organizations participating directly in the preparations for and holding of the elections for the local soviets.

Since the last elections in our republic many changes have taken place. Because of the appearance of new cities and villages and the growth of the older ones,

new polling stations have been set up. And it is very important that party and soviet organs give them their special attention and help the commissions and agitation collectives to organize the work correctly. For this, precise planning for the activity of the electoral commissions and the determination of specific duties for each of their members are essential. It is important that the electoral registers be compiled within the established time, 20 days before the elections. It is essential to strengthen agitation work and to explain to the public, particularly young people who will be participating in the elections for the first time, the decree on elections and the rights and obligations of Soviet citizens, and to issue voting cards in good time to those who will be going to other populated points before the elections.

The entire idea of the preparations carried out by the polling stations is to create maximum convenience for people on voting day. As a rule the polling stations are located in premises known to voters from past elections. And now they must equip the spacious and light halls or rooms with their separate entrances and exits, insure free access to the registrars issuing the voting papers, and provide for much else.

The urban and rural party and soviet organs of our republic have shown great responsibility in setting up the polling stations. Thus, for example, the party committee secretary at the "Slovyanskiy" sovkhos in Pakhtaarskiy rayon, Chimbentskaya Oblast, Zh. Akilbayev, writes to the editorial offices: "Five polling stations have been set up at the central farmstead and in the sections of our farm. They have all been located in the best buildings on the sovkhos and have become the center of mass-political work in which about 120-agitators, political information workers, political reporters and members of the 'Znaniye' society primary organization are participating. They all deliver lectures and hold discussions on topical themes, and in the evenings conduct question-and-answer sessions and organize meetings between the present deputies and the electors. The people's elected officials are assessed on their fulfillment of their mandate. [no closing quote marks]. Other, similar letters are arriving at the editorial offices and are being published in the newspaper.

Unfortunately, however, this work is not being carried out everywhere at the necessary level. There are frequent cases where the polling stations are experiencing material difficulties and have not been provided with good communications. Thus, for example, in some sovkhoses of Taldinskiy rayon, Karagandinskaya Oblast, not only are the telephone links with the rayon center at Karagayly poor but it impossible talk on the telephone between the central farmsteads and the sections.

The oblast administrations for communications, culture and trade and their organs at the local level must participate actively in providing backup for the election campaign. The soviets' executive committees are obliged to utilize all material and technical means available to them to hold the elections.

The main feature of our electoral system is that the workers themselves participate in the organization and holding of the elections. The electoral commissions are made up of workers and it is they who propose and discuss the candidate deputies and give them their mandates. The meetings now taking place with the candidate deputies demonstrate the unity and close cohesion of our people around the CPSU and Soviet government.

The elections for the people's judges will also take place on 20 June. The polling stations and their agitation collectives must carry out extensive agitation for candidate people's judges, who after being elected will have to insure the undeviating observance of our laws, reliably insure the rights of citizens and the interests of society and uphold justice in the name of the people.

The mass-political and agitation-and-propaganda work of the party organizations is called upon to promote the success of the election campaign in every possible way. To do this purposefully and effectively and to exert their influence on all categories of workers--this is the main task of the day. Attention must be focused on questions of labor productivity growth, work quality, the strengthening of labor and technological discipline, and the striving of each worker in the republic to make a worthy contribution to the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of plans and pledges for this year and for the entire five-year plan.

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CSO: 1830/391

REGIONAL

TASHKENT CELEBRATES ANNIVERSARY OF USSR STATE SECRETS ADMINISTRATION

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 12 Jun 82 p 2

[Text] On 11 June a festive meeting was convened in Tashkent devoted to the 60th anniversary of the creation of the USSR Council of Ministers Main Administration for the Protection of State Secrets in the Press. Representatives of the editorial boards of newspapers and journals, information agencies, publishing houses, television and radio, and ministries and offices participated in the meeting.

CSO: 1830/386

REGIONAL

ALIYEV ADDRESSES MILITARY SCHOOL GRADUATION

[Editorial Report] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian on 27 June carries on page one an 1100 word report of the graduation ceremony of the Caspian Naval Red Banner College imeni S. M. Kirov. Included its graduates over the years are 19 Heroes of the Soviet Union, 100 admirals and more than 200 scholars. The members and candidate members of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee and many high-ranking military officers were present at the fortieth graduation of this school held on 26 June.

Candidate Member of the CPSU CC Politburo and First Secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, G. A. Aliyev, spoke at the ceremony. He congratulated the new young officers on their excellent work and wished them success in their endeavors and "good fortune in their difficult, yet noble service in the ranks of the Soviet Armed forces" and spoke with certainty that they would "defend with honor the sacred borders of the Soviet Fatherland, our great Homeland and all socialist fellowship."

Several graduates spoke of their dreams and dedication at the conclusion of the ceremony.

KUNAYEV RECEIVES GDR AMBASSADOR

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 28 May 1982 page 1 reports that D.A. Kunayev, first secretary of the Kazakh CP Central Committee and member of the USSR politburo received the GDR's ambassador to the USSR, Egon Winkelman. The ambassador and first secretary discussed the republic's activities in response to the May party plenum on the food program and on preparations for celebrating both the 60th anniversary of the USSR's founding and the 250th anniversary of Kazakhstan's voluntary unification with Russia, among other matters. KaCP Central Committee Secretary K.K. Kazybayev and KaCP Central Committee Foreign Relations Department Chief M.G. Kabulbekov attended the talks.

GAPUROV SPEAKS AT ASHAUZ OBKOM PLENUM

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian on 26 June carries on page one a 900-word report on the Tashauz Obkom plenum. The obkom first secretary, B. Atayev, delivered a report. Then M.G. Gapurov, Turkmen CP Central Committee first secretary, spoke about the "pressing tasks of communists" in fulfilling the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum, and in particular the new food program.

TURKMEN SUPREME SOVIET SESSION ANNOUNCED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 6 June 1982 on page 1 carries a 50-word decree of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium announcing the fifth session of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet tenth convocation on 6 July 1982 in the city of Ashkhabad.

CSO: 1830/386

REGIONAL

BRIEFS

PONOMAREV ARRIVES IN LATVIA--B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, arrived in Riga 27 June. He will take part in the work of the All-Union Scientific and Practical Conference entitled "The Development of National Relations in the Conditions of Mature Socialism. Experience and Problems of Patriotic and International Education," which will open 28 June. B.N. Ponomarev was met at Riga station by Comrades A.E. Voss, I.A. Anderson, E. Ya. Aushkap, Ya. Ya. Vagris, V.I. Dmitriyev, S.I. Postnikov, Yu. Ya. Ruben, P. Ya. Strautmanis, V.A. Chemm and B.K. Pugo. Ye. M. Tyazhelnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Section, was with them. [LatINFORM report] [Text] [PM081525 Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 28 Jun 82 p 1]

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